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## Problems of School Supervision.

### The Correlation of Forces.

By Supt. M. A. WHITNEY, Elgin, Ill.

Undoubtedly the best work is found in that school system where there is the greatest co-operation among the teachers. Of the many schools in a large city, that school where the principal has secured the harmonious co-operation of all his teachers along the lines that he desires to lead them will turn out the most symmetrical and successful pupils. Each teacher in a school should know what other teachers in the same building are doing, not only in her grade, but in grades above and below her own. No teacher should ever allow herself to criticise the work until she fully understands its plan and purpose.

A part of a principal's business is to unify the work of his building and to bring the work of each teacher into proper relations with the work of every other teacher, the same as the work of the superintendent is to bring the work of the different departments of the school system into proper relations. The teacher succeeds best who not only does the work of her grade well, but who prepares her pupils to do the work of the next grade well.

The best teacher takes account of what has gone before, examines what the pupils remember of the work, begins where the pupils are, and advances from that point. Deficiencies will appear as the work advances according to a definite plan. The teacher who finds time, or takes time, to reach back and strengthen her pupils in places where they appear to be weak brings her pupils out best in the end.

A few suggestions how the work of one grade should best prepare for the next and should reach back to the work of a previous grade, may be in point.

1. The best preparation for the work of the next higher grade is to have thoroly learned *a*. how to work; *b*. to be self-reliant; *c*. to do neat work. (Care in the preparation of written work has a great influence on clear thinking); *d*. to do accurate work. Habits of carelessness are the greatest drawback to good work; *e*. to give strict attention to directions.

2. The work may reach back into the grades below in many ways. A few are suggested: *a*. A quick, sharp accurate review of the essentials of the work of the previous grades. (A principal who has time can spend it in no better way than in giving such

reviews in classes where most needed. But whether the principal gives them or not every teacher should give them. Each teacher should ascertain from the course of study and plan of work the parts of a subject previously taught, and should review briefly and incidentally. For example: The pupils of the fifth grade devote considerable time to long division. The teacher who is doing this work should reach back and find what pupils have previously done in long division; should teach her pupils how to divide by "estimating" the quotient figure before writing it, should observe the difficulties of individual pupils, and should give such instruction and drill as will perfect

### Educational Directory for 1903.

From the School Calendar issued by the American Book Company, by courtesy of the publishers.

#### Educational Statistics of States and Leading Cities--1901-1902

States and Cities	Superintendents of Schools	Population Census 1900	Population Census 1890	School Enrollment	No. of Teachers	School Expenditures
ALABAMA	H. C. Gunnels	1,828,697	1,513,017	346,823	6,342	\$1,500,000
Mobile	S. S. Murphy	38,469	31,076	4,200	86	50,000
Birmingham	J. H. Phillips	38,413	26,178	5,400	122	125,000
Montgomery	Charles L. Floyd	30,346	21,883	3,000	76	36,000
ARIZONA	N. G. Layton	122,931	59,626	19,203	453	401,235
Tucson	Francis M. Walker	7,531	5,150	1,200	24	16,453
Phoenix	W. B. Creager	5,544	3,152	1,700	31	30,000
ARKANSAS	J. H. Hineman	1,311,564	1,128,179	340,695	7,723	1,644,335
Little Rock	J. R. Rightsell	38,307	25,874	5,518	87	80,285
Fort Smith	B. W. Torreyson	11,587	11,311	2,700	58	40,000
Pine Bluff	J. Jordan	11,496	9,952	1,785	48	27,848
Hot Springs	Geo. B. Cook	9,973	8,086	2,400	40	28,000
CALIFORNIA	Thomas J. Kirk	1,485,053	1,208,130	278,330	8,072	9,133,136
San Francisco	Wm. H. Langdon	342,824	298,997	49,090	1,052	1,331,41
Los Angeles	James A. Foshay	102,479	50,395	20,247	579	575,609
Oakland	J. W. McClymonds	66,960	48,682	13,000	270	341,000
Sacramento	O. W. Erlewine	29,382	26,386	5,062	140	167,073
San Jose	A. E. Shumate	21,500	18,066	4,407	117	130,421
San Diego	F. P. Davidson	17,700	16,159	2,770	79	75,479
Stockton	Jas. A. Barr	17,506	14,424	2,803	70	115,562
COLORADO	Mrs. H. L. Grenfell	539,700	412,192	120,110	3,744	3,135,643
Denver	(1)	133,859	106,713	23,886	508	759,789
Pueblo		28,157	24,558	6,313	181	174,402
Colorado Springs	John Dietrich	21,085	11,140	6,000	130	187,432
Leadville	Edward C. Elliott	12,455	10,384	1,990	46	53,328
CONNECTICUT	C. D. Hine (Sec.)	908,420	746,258	155,572	4,251	3,391,886
New Haven	F. H. Beede	108,027	81,298	18,176	405	410,702
Hartford	Thos. S. Weaver	70,850	53,230	12,693	304	679,545
Bridgeport	Chas. W. Deane	70,096	48,866	11,284	243	248,030
Waterbury	B. W. Tinker	45,859	28,646	7,711	200	260,506
New Britain	Giles A. Stuart	25,998	16,519	4,300	122	90,581
Meriden	A. B. Mather	24,496	21,052	4,165	103	81,303
DELAWARE	C. H. Layton (Sec.)	184,735	168,493	28,521	699	476,386
Wilmington	Geo. W. Twitmeyer	70,508	61,431	11,245	293	231,904
Dover	Alex. Crawford	3,329	3,061	411	12	6,250
DIS. or COLUMBIA	A. T. Stuart	278,718	230,392	48,299	1,343	1,714,671
FLORIDA	W. N. Sheets	528,543	391,422	111,607	2,773	774,870
Jacksonville	George P. Glenn	28,429	17,201	5,000	104	80,000
Pensacola	N. B. Cook	17,747	11,750	4,850	118	42,616
Key West	J. V. Harris	17,114	18,080	1,919	24	11,114
Tampa	B. C. Graham	15,830	5,532	2,031	41	20,699
Tallahassee	H. W. Demilly	2,981	2,934	646	13	4,500
GEORGIA	Wm. B. Merritt	3,216,331	1,837,353	502,887	10,519	2,067,563
Atlanta	W. F. Slaton	89,879	65,533	12,812	248	181,285
Savannah	Otis Ashmore	54,244	43,189	9,073	190	130,000
Augusta	Jere W. Evans	39,441	33,300	5,714	104	84,000
Macon	23,272	22,746	7,246	155	89,126	
Columbus	C. B. Gibson	17,014	17,303	2,929	68	40,765
IDAHO	Miss Mae M. Scott	161,774	84,385	44,584	1,165	876,475
Buise	John W. Daniels	5,057	2,311	2,500	41	60,000
ILLINOIS	Alfred Bayless	4,821,550	3,826,351	971,841	27,176	19,900,269
Chicago	Edwin G. Cooley	1,608,575	1,099,850	268,392	5,775	8,511,110
Peoria	N. C. Dougherty	56,100	41,024	8,497	248	312,846
Quincy	F. G. Ertel	36,254	31,494	5,106	117	100,000
Springfield	J. H. Collins	34,159	24,063	5,973	145	115,873
Rockford	P. R. Walker	31,051	23,584	6,116	149	94,227
East St. Louis	John R. Richeson	20,655	15,169	6,000	131	145,000
Joliet	John J. Allison	29,353	23,664	6,238	119	108,395
Aurora		24,447	19,688	4,353	94	99,163
Bloomington	(3)	23,386	20,484	4,350	105	140,640
Elgin	J. K. Stablon	22,433	17,823	4,390	110	104,845
Decatur	M. A. Whitney	20,754	16,841	4,386	93	75,117
INDIANA	Frank L. Jones	2,516,462	2,192,404	560,224	16,039	9,405,513
Indianapolis	Calvin N. Kendall	169,164	105,430	27,884	700	628,618
Evanston	Frank W. Cooley	59,007	50,756	9,000	243	201,736

(1) Aaron Gove, L. C. Greenlee, Charles E. Chadsey. (2) J. S. McClung, John F. Keating. (3) C. M. Bardwell, A. V. Greenman.

each pupil in the subject in hand. The subject of long division is not again taken up for drill purposes the teacher of the sixth, seventh, and even the eighth grades should reach back and make sure that the pupils have not forgotten how to divide with accuracy and speed.

The teacher should reach back in decimals, observing what the pupils have been over, reviewing briefly and go on from that point. So she should reach back in the various subjects of arithmetic, history, grammar, Latin, German science, and in every subject where what has gone before has a vital connection with and relation to what is to-day under consideration.

Sometimes we hear a teacher say to a class, "I do not know whether you have had that or not." It is the teacher's business to know what the pupils have had, and also to know how much they remember of what they have had.

Each step in the work should be a slight advance upon the previous step. Pupils are delighted to find that they know something about the subject that is to be taken up. They are delighted to find that their teacher has some respect for the work they have done in previous years, and that that work is to serve as a foundation for their future work. Dr. Schaeffer in his most excellent book, "Think-

### Educational Statistics of States and Leading Cities--1901-1902

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States and Cities	Superintendents of Schools	Population Census 1900	Population Census 1900	School Expenditures		No. of Teachers	School Enrollment	Population Census 1900	Population Census 1900	School Enrollment	No. of Teachers
				of Schools	of Schools						
INDIANA--Con'd:											
Fort Wayne.....	W. N. Study.....	45,115	35,393	\$1,457	5,881	163	1,527	1,093	899	510,931	16,054
Terre Haute.....	Wm. H. Wiley.....	36,673	30,217	1,752	2,626	103	1,758	205,794	875	41,256	1,141,558
South Bend.....	Calvin Moon.....	35,999	31,819	5,107	1,432	142	1,676	60,278	875	15,337	394,138
Muncie.....	W. R. Snyder.....	20,943	21,349	3,239	97	102	1115	42,345	46,322	7,855	176,642
New Albany.....	C. A. Prosser.....	20,628	21,059	3,400	102	107	68,000	97,188	57,839	4,537	123,223
Anderson.....	T. W. Carr.....	20,178	19,741	4,050	150	150	100,409	84,330	48,733	134	84,733
Richmond.....	T. W. Mont.....	18,226	16,668	3,095	84	76	75,974	25,180	70,793	4,826	94,237
John D. Benedict.....	392,660	405,683	30,476	837	100	100	100	24,044	17,833	113	113,021
IOWA--TERR.	Richard C. Barrett.....	1,911,866	1,911,866	562,662	28,845	9,341	632	10,485	13,108	3,000	114
Dex Meier.....	(1)	63,130	50,093	10,071	339	160	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,000	674
Dubuque.....	F. T. Oldt.....	26,907	20,311	5,100	160	160	16,124	102,078	104,738	39,000	7,081,618
Davenport.....	F. B. Young.....	27,055	26,932	5,694	175	175	16,165	103,655	103,156	25,000	777,000
Sixon City.....	W. M. Stevens.....	33,111	32,866	5,625	102	102	15,876	54,959	33,135	10,911	530,980
Council Bluffs.....	W. N. McConnell.....	25,862	21,474	6,245	138	138	17,770	18,288	18,288	9,300	277,500
Cedar Rapids.....	J. J. McConnell.....	25,656	18,000	5,544	150	104	20,044	1,551,270	1,489,600	1,472,433	1,472,433
Burlington.....	Francis M. Fultz.....	23,201	23,201	4,905	94	94	25,706	1,370,200	1,370,200	10,300	26,500
Clinton.....	O. P. Bestwick.....	22,669	13,659	3,532	94	94	25,000	1,369,200	1,369,200	9,943	9,943
KANSAS--TERR.	I. T. Dayhoff.....	1,470,955	1,470,955	38,448	11,754	11,754	11,754	1,754	1,754	10,101	10,101
Wichita.....	M. H. Pearson.....	51,125	51,125	5,100	160	160	16,124	102,078	104,738	1,754	1,754
Lawrence.....	W. F. Davidson.....	33,658	31,957	5,100	102	102	15,876	103,655	103,156	10,911	60,399
Wichita.....	W. F. Knight.....	33,658	31,957	5,100	102	102	15,876	103,655	103,156	10,911	60,399
Leavenworth.....	Geo. W. Kendrick.....	28,735	28,735	5,100	102	102	15,876	103,655	103,156	10,911	60,399
Athens.....	Nathan T. Veatch.....	15,979	15,979	3,500	70	70	15,000	103,655	103,156	10,911	60,399
KENTUCKY--TERR.	H. V. McClellan.....	2,147,474	2,147,474	1,034,935	497,959	14,477	1,074,955	1,074,955	1,074,955	1,074,955	1,074,955
Louisville.....	E. H. Marks.....	204,731	161,199	5,000	118	118	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
John Morris.....	John Morris.....	42,938	37,371	5,000	102	102	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
John Morris.....	John Morris.....	28,391	21,957	3,024	62	62	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Lexington.....	W. M. Rogers.....	28,391	21,957	4,768	107	107	15,876	103,655	103,156	10,911	60,399
Lexington.....	S. L. Foggren.....	9,487	7,894	3,500	102	102	15,876	103,655	103,156	10,911	60,399
Frankfort.....	J. V. Calhoun.....	1,391,625	1,118,597	198,496	4,271	1,436,647	1,436,647	1,436,647	1,436,647	1,436,647	1,436,647
Shreveport.....	Warren Easton.....	287,104	248,039	31,205	757	49	20,149	486,480	486,480	10,300	10,300
Baton Rouge.....	C. E. Byrd.....	16,013	11,979	1,500	15	15	5,000	34,000	34,000	10,300	10,300
MAINE--TERR.	R. C. Gordon.....	11,269	10,428	1,074	15	15	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Portland.....	Wm. W. Stetson.....	664,066	661,066	21,764	5,677	5,677	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Portland.....	Orlando M. Lord.....	50,145	36,425	3,624	233	233	60,119	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Portland.....	C. J. Phillips.....	23,709	21,701	3,134	110	110	52,016	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Bangor.....	Chas. E. Tilton.....	19,103	19,103	3,131	111	111	72,546	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Biddeford.....	Royal C. Gould.....	16,145	14,443	1,713	102	102	30,906	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Augusta.....	M. P. Dutton.....	11,683	10,527	10,527	49	49	20,149	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
MARYLAND--TERR.	M. Bates Stephens.....	1,188,044	1,044,330	324,004	5,096	5,096	2,687,797	1,044,330	1,044,330	1,044,330	1,044,330
Baltimore.....	Jas. H. Van Sickle.....	508,957	508,957	6,220	1,676	1,676	1,218,734	1,218,734	1,218,734	1,218,734	1,218,734
Cumberland.....	John T. White.....	17,128	12,749	9,015	37	37	15,000	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Anne Arundel.....	John P. Focster.....	13,591	10,116	2,922	33	33	13,679	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Anne Arundel.....	Irving L. Twilley.....	8,585	6,350	1,754	33	33	13,679	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
MASSACHUSETTS--TERR.	Frank A. Hill.....	2,328,943	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133	1,739,133
Boston.....	Edwin P. Stever.....	505,346	483,477	95,661	2,184	4,002,266	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Boston.....	C. F. Carroll.....	505,802	483,477	8,655	102	102	584	553,195	553,195	44,230	44,230
Boston.....	Wm. C. Bates.....	118,421	104,421	104,421	102	102	102	30,906	30,906	10,300	10,300
Boston.....	A. K. Whitcomb.....	104,863	104,863	74,398	306	306	306	302,833	302,833	10,300	10,300
Boston.....	Francis C. Cowell.....	94,909	77,696	77,696	12,779	305	344,987	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Boston.....	John T. White.....	12,749	12,749	12,749	413	413	420,968	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Boston.....	Frank J. Peaslee.....	68,513	55,727	211	110	110	249,755	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Boston.....	J. E. Burke.....	62,559	44,654	8,800	230	230	185,820	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
New Bedford.....	Wm. E. Hatch.....	62,442	40,733	8,815	234	234	231,992	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Springfield.....	Thos. M. Balliet.....	62,442	44,179	12,162	102	102	33,977	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Springfield.....	G. A. Southworth.....	62,442	40,152	10,763	102	102	286,795	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Holyoke.....	Louis P. Nash.....	45,712	35,637	5,707	181	181	179,454	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Brockton.....	John B. Russell.....	40,063	37,294	7,000	182	182	149,786	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Haverhill.....	Roscoe D. McKeen.....	37,412	5,926	5,926	159	159	131,000	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Salem.....	John W. Perkins.....	35,956	30,801	5,056	137	137	144,474	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Chelsea.....	B. C. Gregory.....	34,972	27,999	6,017	141	141	123,905	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Malden.....	B. C. Gregory.....	33,664	33,031	8,779	141	141	126,157	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Newton.....	Albert G. Fife.....	34,537	24,379	6,147	200	200	101,000	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Fitchburg.....	Joseph G. Edgerly.....	31,532	22,037	5,189	138	138	141,648	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Taunton.....	Freeman Putney.....	31,036	25,448	4,986	141	141	149,063	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
Glocester.....	Chas. B. Gilbert.....	26,121	24,651	4,986	146	146	146,063	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754

(2) Amos Hiatt, S. H. Shearkey.

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				of Schools	of Schools						
MICHIGAN	Delos Fall.....	2,480,682	2,093,899	1,754	1,754	510,931	16,054	2,093,899	1,754	1,754	1,754
Detroit.....	W. H. Martindale.....	285,794	205,794	1,754	1,754	41,256	41,256	285,794	1,754	1,754	1,754
Grand Rapids.....	W. H. Martin.....	87,357	60,278	1,754	1,754	15,337	41,256	87,357	1,754	1,754	1,754
Saginaw.....	(1)	102,345	42,345	1,754	1,754	42,345	42,345	102,345	1,754	1,754	1,754
Lansing.....	John A. Stewart.....	97,174	79,174	1,754	1,754	19,710	19,710	97,174	1,754	1,754	1,754
Jackson.....	S. O. Hartwell.....	1,551,270	1,489,600	1,754	1,754	38,148	38,148	1,551,270	1,489,600	1,489,600	1,489,600
Michigan.....	C. P. Kemble.....	1,489,600	1,489,600	1,754	1,754	38,148	38,148	1,489,600	1,489,600	1,489,600	1,489,600
Marquette.....											

ing and Learning to Think," tells of a college professor who addressed his class in physics somewhat as follows: "We take it for granted that you are all familiar with the subject of elementary physics. We know you are not, but that is your misfortune and not our fault. Nevertheless this course of lectures will be upon advanced physics." This professor is a type of a teacher that may be found in all schools. They take for granted a certain indefinite something which they know is not so. Nevertheless they go on with the higher work without much regard for the actual condition of the pupil. A more rational method of procedure might seem to begin

with what the pupil already knows and advance from that point. If every teacher would do this and reach back into the essential things of the previous work, the work in all subjects would be greatly strengthened, and teachers would be able to reach more closely to their ideals with greater ease both for themselves and their pupils.

We hear a great deal about thoroness. We are admonished to teach a subject thoroly. Ordinary affairs of life do not impress themselves upon our mind so as to make a lasting impression at one time or in one lesson. It takes many lessons, and in most cases those lessons

**Educational Statistics of States and Leading Cities--1901-1902**  
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**Educational Statistics of States and Leading Cities--1901-1902**  
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Dawn

must extend over a considerable period of time. It takes time to form the "grooves" in the brain, to beat the paths over which thought can travel. Then the information must be sorted out and set in order for use when needed. So often a child says, "I knew that, but I did not know just how to say it." He often means he does not know just when to say it. He does not know whether it will fit that particular place or condition. So he must be made master of his facts and his information. It takes time to gain this mastery. Such thoroughness comes only after the child has learned his facts and has also learned how to apply them. Some teachers seem to say to their pupils, "You bring me your facts of mathematics and I will teach you how to apply them to physics. You bring me your facts of geography and I will teach you how to apply them to history. The worst part of it is the teachers of mathematics and history have forgotten that the difficulty lies in selecting the facts and in adjusting them. The higher teacher complains because the pupil cannot apply what he has been over in the lower, three, five, or more years ago. Can the pupil now studying physics, or geometry, or chemistry or Latin, apply his knowledge of these any better a year or five years hence than the pupils are now doing in the work they went over years ago? But if the teacher of the advanced subjects and grades will reach back into the lower, and make the proper connections, and establish the right relations between their work and the previous work they will not only make the work easier, but they will deepen the "grooves" of the brain, and help to bring about that thoroughness in teaching which is desired.

"No man liveth unto himself." No teacher liveth unto herself. There must be union, harmony, and co-operation. But nothing that has been said must be construed as excusing any teacher from that definite, incisive, exact, and finished work which is so essential in every school and to all good teaching. There must be clearness of thinking, both on the part of the teacher and on the part of the pupil. A teacher who cannot think logically, clearly, and to the end, cannot teach others to do so. There is, however, a difference between doing careful, exact, finished work in a subject and teaching all there is of that subject so that the pupil will never need more drill in it.

### National Educational Association.

Mr. Edward R. Warren, of Boston, has been appointed secretary of the local committee of Boston, and with a corps of assistants will give his entire time to convention interests.

The full membership of the local committee will soon be announced by President Eliot.

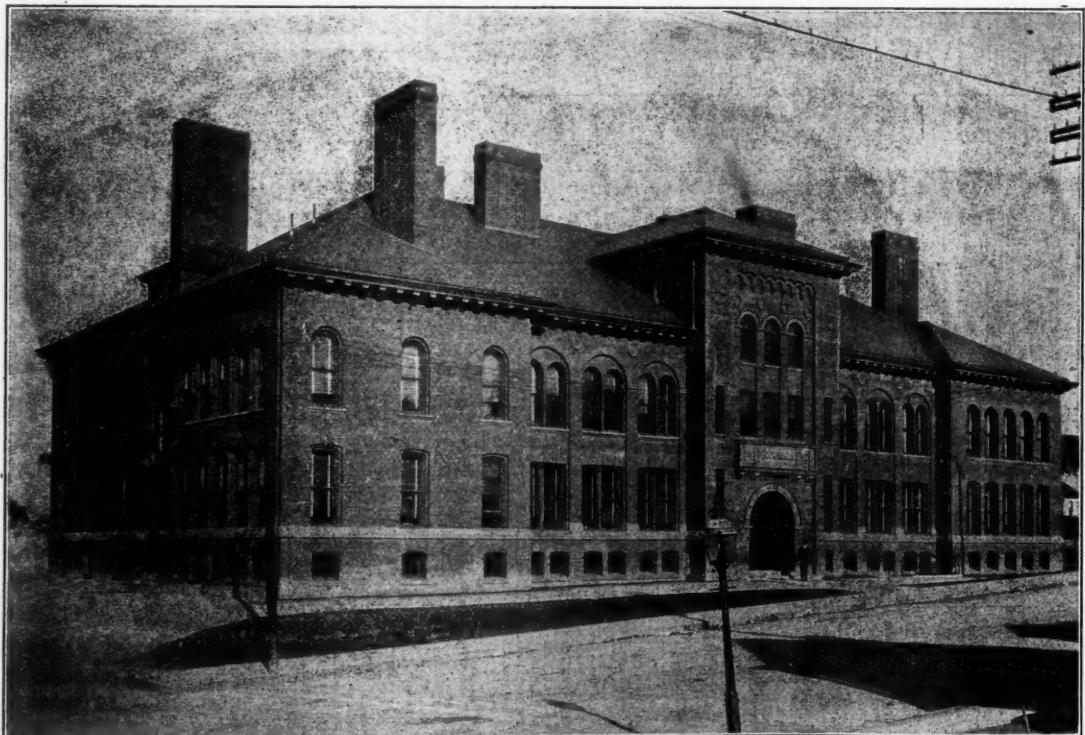
A meeting of all the department presidents, excepting the two who live on the Pacific coast, will be held in Boston January 1 and 2, for conference with President Eliot concerning department programs. By this means it is assured that programs will be arranged justifying the prominence given the department meetings in the Boston program.

The reduced rate and ticket conditions, with extension for return until September first, which is tendered by the New England Passenger Association, has been concurred in by the Central Passenger Association and will doubtless be adopted by all other associations at an early date.

### The Cincinnati Program.

The Department of Superintendence at its Cincinnati, Ohio, meeting, on February 24, 25, and 26, will have several strong papers. The following are assured thus far: "The Human Side of Geography," by Supt. L. E. Wolfe, of San Antonio, Texas; "The Best Methods of Electing School Boards," by Pres. Louis H. Jones, of the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich.; "Industrial Education in Rural Schools," by State Supt. Alfred Bayliss, of Illinois, "Literature in the Grades and How to Use It," by Mrs. Alice W. Cooley, department of pedagogy, University of North Dakota; "Reduction of Time in the Elementary Schools," by Supt. James M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.; "The University of Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," by Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education. There will also be papers on "Manual Training," "Co-education in High Schools and Colleges," and "Reduction of Time in the High Schools."

The National Society for the Scientific Study of Education and the Association of College Teachers of Education will meet in Cincinnati during the same week. There is no doubt that this meeting of the department will be a most important and profitable one.



Pacific School, Omaha, Nebraska. John Latenser, Architect.

## The Decorations of One Room

By NORA SMITH, Logan School, Murphysboro, Illinois.

(Second Prize in contest for most helpful descriptions of a decorated school-room.)

This is a northwest room, having two west windows and three in the north wall. The children are seated with their faces to the east.

The drawings in most cases represent the different holidays and were left because of the interest manifested by the children. They were drawn as the children were in the seats in interested observation watching the picture grow. No stencils were used.

Our room is kept beautiful thru winter by the bringing forth of potted bulbs which have been taking a sleep in the cellar, having been put there in October. In the southwest window we have a number of narcissuses; our last hyacinths bloomed a few weeks before.

These photographs were taken the second week of April. The amaryllis, which is in the other window, is in bloom a month each spring.

At this time of the year we often have a limb of some small fruit-tree in the room, the blossoms of which give a refreshing breath of the woods.

The pictures were taken in a primary room where the teacher finds it necessary to keep busy-work supplies in innumerable boxes which would be out of harmony with the surroundings, if exposed to view; hence, the curtained shelves. Near the teacher's desk are shelves without curtains; these are used for books.

The top shelf in each case is covered with white oil-

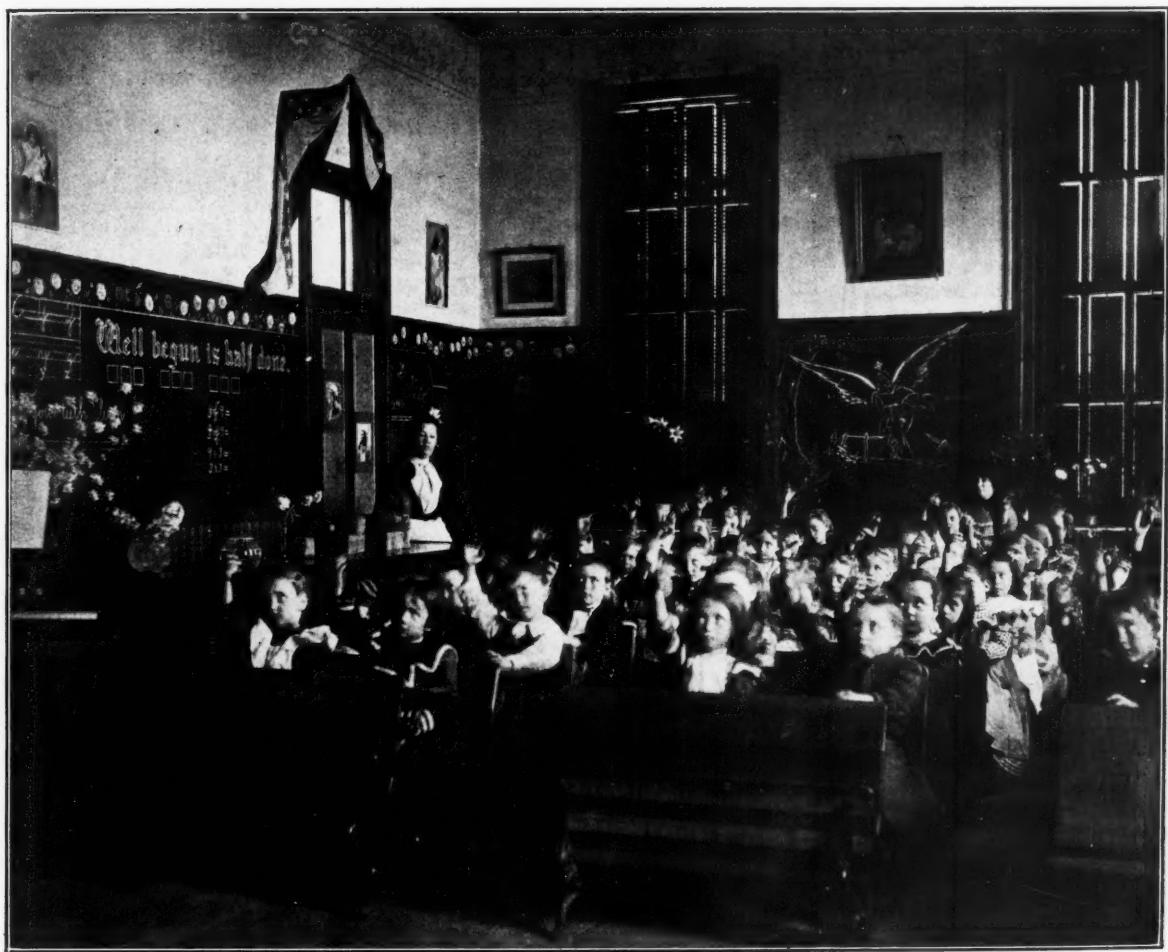


cloth which is more serviceable than cloth or paper and more sightly.

Luckily, we secured curtain material printed with panies which prettily matched the border on the blackboard.

One yard of India linen was used in each of the sash curtains at the windows. In one hanging basket grows "wandering jew" and in the other oxalis.

We have a bowl of fish on the long table. Our pets, however, do not show in the picture, tho the bowl is visible.



Miss Nora Smith's Class at Murphysboro, Illinois.

## The Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

The Universal Exposition to be held in St. Louis, 1904, is the largest World's Fair ever projected. The fundamental appropriation consists of \$15,000,000; \$5,000,000 of which is subscribed by the citizens of St. Louis and the Louisiana Territory, \$5,000,000 a grant from the city of St. Louis, and \$5,000,000 a grant from the government of the United States. In addition to this there will be an excess amount received from the sale of \$250,000 worth of souvenir coins, the face value of which coins will form a part of the government appropriation. The government has also appropriated \$1,308,000 additional to erect a government building and to pay the cost of the preparation of the government exhibits to be installed therein. When it is stated that the Chicago Exposition of 1893 had for a basic appropriation \$11,000,000 and the Paris Exposition of 1900 as a basic appropriation \$12,000,000, the extent of the St. Louis organization may be judged. The Fair is projected on a \$30,000,000 scale.

The grounds, which comprise 1,180 acres, are situated in the western part of Forest Park, which is in the extreme western portion of St. Louis, and about seven miles directly back from the river. There will be fourteen great exhibit palaces designed by the most eminent architects of the country. The area of the Chicago Exposition was 633 acres, and that of the Paris Exposition about 600 acres. While St. Louis lacks the beautiful background which Lake Michigan furnished to the White City, it has an amphitheatre of low hills surrounding the main picture of the exposition which are capable of a treatment which will heighten the general effect in a manner which will be as great a surprise to the general public as was the creation of the Columbian Exposition.

The exposition will open May 1, 1904, and will continue until November 30, 1904, a period of nearly a month longer than any other international exposition.

The international features of the exposition have been the constant care of the exposition authorities and of the United States government since the beginning of the enterprise. On August 20, 1901, President McKinley issued his invitation to the nations of the world to participate in the exhibition by sending such exhibits as would most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization. This invitation has been energetically supplemented by the efforts of President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay, and the entire diplomatic service. At the present date twenty-three foreign nations have accepted the invitation. Among them are England, France, Germany, Belgium, Japan, China, India, Brazil, and Argentina.

From the beginning the exposition officials in St. Louis under the energetic direction of Hon. David R. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri and ex-secretary of the interior, have insisted that the exposition should be in its nature educational rather than commercial. The sentiment behind the exposition is the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the great Louisiana Territory from France, and it is the design of the exposition builders to illustrate the methods and the spirit which has caused the tremendous growth and advance in this territory rather than to simply advertise its commercial and industrial features.

The classification of the exhibits has been based upon this theory, and Education made Group 1 and the foundation of the entire exhibit structure. In accordance with this view, also, education has been given one of the most beautiful palaces in the exposition grounds and in almost the exact center of the main architectural picture.

The organization of the exposition is as follows: President and Executive Officer, Hon. David R. Francis. Supporting him is an executive committee of eleven of St. Louis' most prominent citizens. The exposition staff is divided into four divisions as follows:

Division of Exhibits under Director F. J. V. Skiff.

Division of Exploitation, director not yet appointed. Division of Works, under Director Isaac S. Taylor. Division of Concessions and Admissions, under Director Norris B. Gregg.

In the Division of Exhibits, Director Skiff has the following staff, almost every one of whom has had previous exposition experience in Chicago and Paris:

Chief of Education.....	Howard J. Rogers
Chief of Art.....	Halsey C. Ives
Chief of Liberal Arts.....	John A. Ockerson
Chief of Manufactures.....	Milan H. Hulbert
Chief of Machinery.....	Thomas M. Moore
Consulting Engineer.....	David P. Jones
Chief of Electricity.....	W. E. Goldsborough
Chief of Transportation.....	W. A. Smith
Chief of Agriculture.....	Frederic W. Taylor
Acting Chief of Horticulture .....	Frederic W. Taylor
Acting Chief of Forestry.....	Tarleton H. Bean
Chief of Mines and Metallurgy.....	J. A. Holmes
Honorary Chief of Mines and Metallurgy...	David T. Day
Chief of Fish and Game.....	Tarleton H. Bean
Chief of Anthropology.....	To be filled
Chief of Social Economy.....	Howard J. Rogers
Chief of Physical Culture.....	To be filled

### The Department of Education at the Exposition.

The department of Education at the Universal Exposition was organized in October, 1901, and has had nearly a year of preliminary work. The director of the department is Mr. Howard J. Rogers, of Albany, N. Y., whose services as superintendent of the New York state educational exhibit at the Chicago Exposition 1893, and as director of education for the United States commission at the Paris Exposition of 1900 gave such universal satisfaction that the St. Louis authorities selected him by unanimous vote.

The field of education has been divided into eight general groups as follows:

Group 1.....	Elementary Education
Group 2.....	Secondary Education
Group 3.....	Higher Education
Group 4.....	Special Education in Fine Arts
Group 5.....	Special Education in Agriculture
Group 6.....	Special Education in Commerce and Industry
Group 7.....	Education of Defectives
Group 8.....	Special Forms of Education—Text-Books, School Furniture, School Appliances.

Under these groups the subject is sub-divided into twenty-six classes.

The object of the educational exhibit from the beginning has been to secure from the United States a thorough comprehensive and systematized exhibit of the educational resources of this country and to secure for comparison and for scientific study, an exhibit from all foreign nations noted in any way for educational progress. The facilities placed at the disposal of the chief of the department of education by the executive authorities in St. Louis, have been such as to render possible the accomplishment of both these objects. There are at the present time about ten of our great commonwealths which are actively engaged in the preparation of a thorough exhibit. Others are waiting the action of the state legislatures which will meet in January, 1903, to provide the ways and means for the development of an exhibit. Three of the largest municipalities of the country, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, have taken the preliminary steps and others are giving the matter favorable consideration. The great colleges and institutions of learning of the country have also responded most promptly, and exhibits are now being prepared from Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Illinois, and many others. Other institutions of equal rank have the matter under consideration, and favorable decisions are anticipated.

The American Library Association has appointed a special committee for the preparation of an exhibit of library methods and resources. The agricultural and mechanical colleges and experiment stations of the country have united for a great collective exhibit for which they have asked from Congress an appropriation of \$100,000 and which there seems every likelihood of their receiving. The four largest art schools in the country are applicants for space.

The industrial and technical institutions of the country have already responded generously to the invitation to exhibit.

The education of defectives will be an innovation in exposition methods, as the schools for the blind and the schools for the deaf and dumb in this country have both decided to maintain a model school in actual operation on the exposition grounds during the entire exposition period.

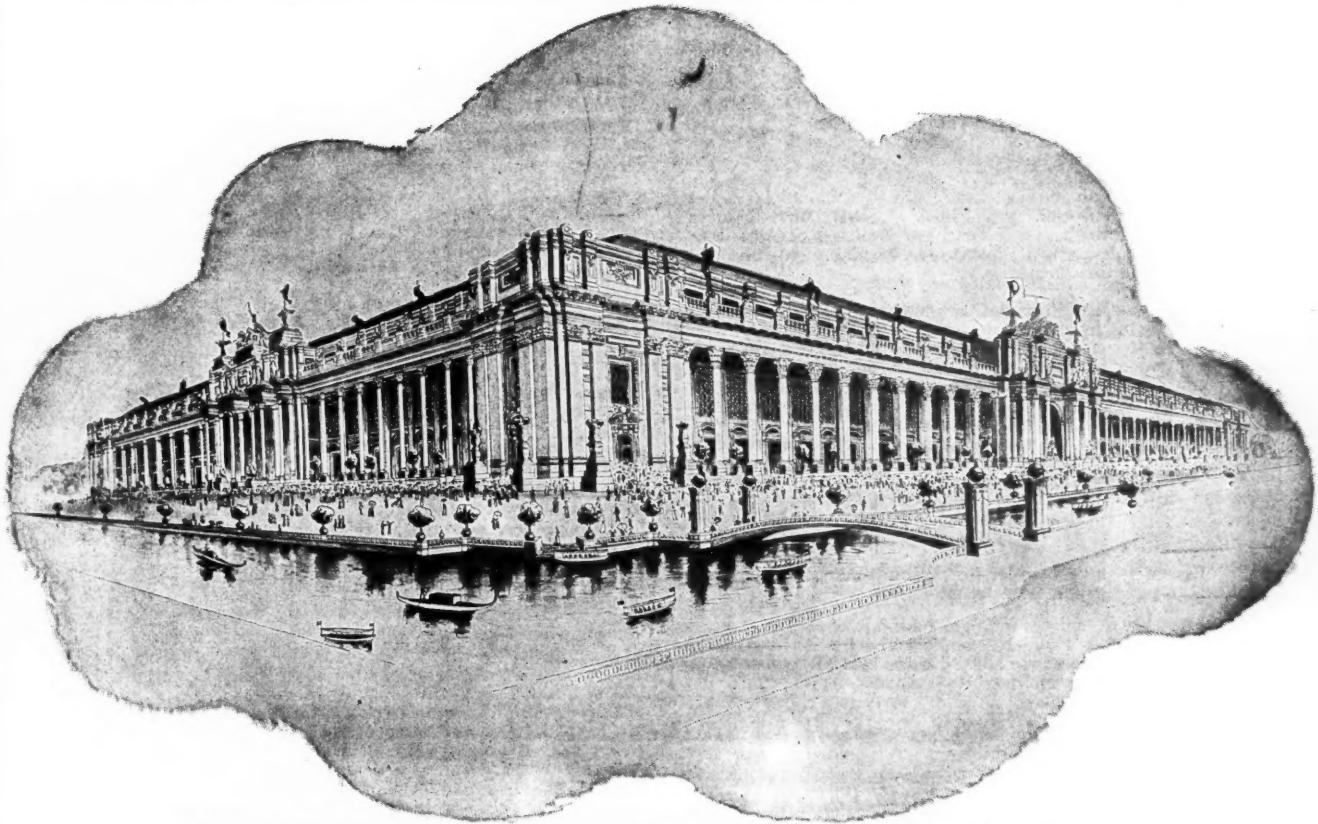
The exhibit of publishers, manufacturers of school furniture, school apparatus, and school appliances will be larger than ever before, and the facilities which can be given them are superior to any heretofore granted.

The participation of foreign countries in the department of education is most satisfactory, inasmuch as four of the nations which are of the greatest interest to the United States, and which have exercised the greatest influence upon our own institutions, namely—England, France, Germany, and Japan—have decided to make extensive educational exhibits. Many other nations have also applied for exhibit space. The value of an educational exhibit on the above lines is easily demonstrated to everybody, and the permanent benefit lies in the opportunities for comparison which it affords, the investi-

gations which it inspires, and the acquaintances and friendships which it engenders. It should always be borne in mind that many of the most far-reaching results both in the general education of the public and in the special processes of schools, are due to international expositions. The most notable instances are the development of industrial art as the result of the Crystal Palace exhibition in 1851; the spread of manual training and industrial drawing as a result of the Centennial Exposition in 1876; the re-organization of primary instruction in France as a result of the Exposition of 1878; and the rapid growth in art education, in civic improvement, and in art ideals in this country, as a result of the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

At no time in the history of the world have the great nations of the earth been so concerned in the industrial and commercial development of their resources, and at no previous time has it been so strongly impressed upon the minds of the cabinets of the nations that the industrial and commercial success of a nation is directly due to the training which its citizens receive. For this reason, if for no other, it will be considered of paramount importance that there shall be assembled at St. Louis an exposition of educational methods and educational systems which will repay careful investigation and study from the standpoint of the material as well as the intellectual development of the nation.

President Roosevelt, being unable this year to continue his custom of acting as Kris Kringle at the Cove school, Oyster Bay, sent a check to the principal to provide the children with presents. The president's children attended this school until the removal to Washington.



**Education Building of the Universal Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1904.**

The Palace of Education is situated in the very center of the exposition activities at the junction of the two main avenues. The building is the general shape of a keystone, with a northern facade 750 feet in length, and a southern facade 450 feet in length. The two equal sides are 525 feet each. The building covers about 7 acres of ground. The style of architecture is modern classic and a magnificent colonnade surrounds the building, giving it dignity and beauty. The height of these columns is 50 feet. Some of the finest pieces of statuary designed for the exposition are to be placed upon the Education Building, notably a magnificent quadriga, by Robert P. Bringhurst. The building is on the main avenue near the grand canal and cascade gardens and is surrounded by a lagoon system. The approach is made over ornamental bridges. The building was designed by Eames & Young, and will cost \$350,000. It is the first building for educational exhibits ever erected at an international exposition.

## School Equipment and the Educational Trade.

Under this head are given practical suggestions concerning aids to teaching and arrangement of school libraries, and descriptions of new material for schools and colleges. It is to be understood that all notes of school supplies are inserted for purposes of information only, and no paid advertisements are admitted. School boards, superintendents, and teachers will find many valuable notes from the educational supply market, which will help them to keep up with the advances made in this important field. Correspondence is invited. Address letters to *Editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL*, 61 East 9th street, New York city.

A useful automatic bookmark for note books has recently appeared in Berlin. It consists of a small collapsible metal tube, like two sections of a miniature telescope. This tube forms a lining for the usual pencil receptacle with the narrow portion extending beyond the edge. To this part a rectangular bent piece of wire is soldered, and has, with the tube in the position indicated, its place outside the book. As soon as, however, the pencil is inserted in the tube and the latter pushed down with it, the wire enters between the edges of the book.

If a certain page is to be marked the pencil is put in place while the book is open at that page.

Few people realize to what an extent rulers and scales are elaborated by the manufacturers. One manufacturer carries two hundred kinds of rulers alone in lemon, orange, boxwood, mahogany, rosewood, and ebony, finished in blue, scarlet, green, stained, varnished, or embossed.

In scales there are productions which do the most complicated calculations almost without any thinking by the user. A so-called "improved scale" has recently been invented by J. A. Heydrick, of Butler, Pa., which does some surprising things. It is arranged to permit of conveniently and accurately finding the scale on which a plot, for instance, is drawn; for reducing or enlarging drawings on any scale; for registering units of linear measure and decimal parts thereof; for giving the angle from a line drawn on a map.

The art of making paper was brought to the Arabs at Samarcand in 751 by Chinese prisoners. The Moors took it to Spain and from there it spread to Italy and to Northern Europe. Up to the thirteenth century it was a very rare and costly material. At present this country alone uses two and a half million tons a year, and the production is rapidly increasing.

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography," by W. H. Walmsley, is a practical guide to all the known methods of combining the microscope and the camera. It is written so simply that any amateur photographer can understand the manipulations described. Tennant & Ward are the publishers.

The Central School Supply House, 315-321 Wabash avenue, Chicago, publishes fourteen catalogs as follows: "A," General School Supplies; "B," School Furniture; "C," Office Furniture; "D," Stationery and Sundries; "E," School Records and Blanks; "F," Diplomas, Certificates, Etc.; "H," Physical and Chemical; "J," Anatomical Models; "K," School Books; "L," Book Cases; "M," Swigert's Lunar Tellurian; "N," Teachers' Anatomical Aid; "O," Science Tablets; "P," Politico-Relief Map. Any one or all may be had for the asking.

As many schools are closing on account of lack of coal the following figures may prove of interest and show why only good heating apparatus should be installed. Of every hundred pounds of coal burned only about forty-one to fifty pounds actually produce steam, even in the best heating systems.

To start with, twenty-two pounds go up the chimney in gas and smoke; five pounds escape in heat which the boiler throws off; a pound or more drops thru the grates; exhausts, leaks, and heat from pipes account for the remainder. One can easily see how many millions of dollars would be saved if the chemists should succeed in generating electricity direct from coal.

Contracts have been let for the remodeling of the heating systems of the San Francisco schools.

The J. W. Bond Company has been awarded the contract for teachers' desks, slates, and blackboards in the Baltimore schools. The city is to advertise for bids to furnish adjustable seats and desks.

Typewriter carbon may now be purchased in perforated books, of twenty-five sheets each. One sheet may thus be easily torn out without soiling or disturbing the rest. The value of this package will appeal to all practical people.

Cotrell & Leonard are recognized as the principal headquarters for the supply of student and graduate gowns in this country. All the leading universities order their goods from them. They have twenty-one kinds of gowns of seventeen grades of material so that they readily supply anything in their line that can be desired.

Peckham, Little & Company, New York, handle a rapid blackboard liner for penmanship and music, which has been adopted by the New York city board of education for the schools.

Smith Premier Typewriters have been purchased recently for the schools of Homestead, Pa., Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Janitors will find that Dixon's flake graphite is of specially great value for use on boiler plugs. As it is necessary for these plugs to be removed frequently in order to clean the boilers, graphite should be used on the threads, as only a quarter of the amount of labor is required as when oil or red lead is used. Besides flake graphite is far superior to oil and the red lead, as the oil burns off and the red lead hardens.

As boilers in schools need pretty constant attention flake graphite results in considerable saving.

The variety of the Dixon pencils is only equaled by their quality. From their long experience they know what people want in pencils, and they supply the demand with the greatest exactness. No wonder, then, that they have representatives all over Europe as well as in this country. At present the company makes thirty-five different lines of goods which have lead or graphite as their base.

Most of the general school supply houses have already a large demand for the new "Aluminoid Pens," made by A. L. Salomon. They have been tried by writers all over the country and so well have they stood the test that they can be recommended to the most particular and exacting writer with a feeling of assurance. They do not scratch the paper. They do not tire the hand as much as an ordinary pen, for they run evenly and uniformly. Neither do they stick when writing hurriedly. The claim is made also that they last longer than any other pen except a gold pen. This is due to their peculiar composition which, to a great extent, prevents corrosion.

The Visible Typewriter Company, realizing that doing business thru agencies is too often unsatisfactory, particularly in the larger cities, is opening up branch offices in various cities in order to deal directly with the patrons. Among these offices are a new branch on Warren street, Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, one in Philadelphia, and one in Boston. This company enjoys an enviable reputation for good and reliable goods. The extension of the business would seem to indicate that the machines have been appreciated and found favor with the public.

The contracts for supplies of New York public schools include 275 items, from college and high school text-books to garden rakes and wheelbarrows.

The "Talc-Plate" blackboard in either black or green, manufactured by the Central School Supply House, of Chicago, is a most satisfactory one. Its use in the schools and universities have confirmed the claim of its being absolutely dustless.

A company has recently been incorporated under the title "American Home Library," which is to publish a continuous series of books on the so-called unit system. This publishing method consists in the pricing of the issues according to the length of text and the binding material.

This system has been remarkably successful in Germany since 1867. It was introduced into England last year by Mr. Howard Bell, who will have charge of the American company.

The plans of the new company provide for issues of reprints for the benefit, primarily, of people of limited means. The prices charged according to the unit method will be lower than those now prevailing in the reprint book market. In this country the unit will be ten pages of printed matter. The text will be printed in a uniform type face and on a feather-weight paper which will enable the prices to be surprisingly low.

The public need a safe, cheap, and convenient method of sending money by mail. The money-order system is safe enough, but it is neither cheap nor convenient. The proposed "Post Check Currency" combines all three essentials. The bill now before both branches of Congress provides that all \$1, \$2, and \$5 be hereafter printed with a blank space on them which any one can fill out in a moment, making it payable only to the person or firm to whom it is sent. A postage stamp is stuck on another blank space, and the bill can then be sent by mail. Fractional currency in denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents is also provided for in the same way so that any one, anywhere in the United States, can send any sum from ten cents up, without the trouble of getting and filling out a money order or registering a letter.

The Yawman & Erbe Company, of Rochester, N. Y., do an enormous business in the fitting out of offices with furniture, fixtures, and labor-saving devices. They are noted for the finish and perfection of working of their productions.

They fit out an office with such perfect labor-saving devices that very little is required of subordinates to work them successfully. They are also the manufacturers of the famous Shannon Arch Filing systems which have proved their reliability under the hardest usage.

The Ziegler Electric Company's list of scientific instruments has been acquired by the Arthur W. Hall Scientific Company. This company manufactures, deals in, and imports every kind of physical apparatus and supplies. Their latest catalog is not only a list, but also a guide for students and teachers of science who wish to purchase apparatus or appliances for the physical laboratory or lecture-room.

Any school which intends to install a bacteriological laboratory can do no better than to consult Messrs. Eimer & Amend, New York. They have every kind of apparatus that can be demanded by such a laboratory, and apparatus, too, that is suited to the practical requirements. The practice of this firm in the past has been to sell only the best instruments obtainable and this policy has given them the business of supplying laboratories where the very highest work in original research is being done. They furnish physical and chemical laboratories in the same thorough manner. At present they have on hand a very complete stock of microscopes and other instruments where powerful lenses are required.

The Prang Educational Company says that the making of baskets from raffia and other forms of weaving have taken the place of sloyd work and paper folding to a large extent.

A successful test was recently made of a secret process of manufacturing paper from oat hulls at Gas City, Ind. The process has been worked upon for three years, this test being the third which has been made.

Bookbinding has come to a standstill in London due to a demand for higher wages by the union. The employers offered to arbitrate, on condition that the men resume working overtime, which they have lately refused to do. This offer was declined and 2,000 men struck. The employers retaliated by locking out the 3,000 others.

An ideal lock for lockers in school buildings, laboratory and drawing desks has been proved by practical experience to be the Craig Keyless Lock. There is neither a key nor a dial necessary in its use. Among the cities which have tested their worth and have used them a second time are: Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet, Rochester, Detroit, and Baltimore.

The Cosmos Pictures are a really high class product and are published at so low a cost that they have made a positive revolution in the picture business. The wide range of subjects covered and the artistic workmanship of the product ensure for them a great usefulness in school-room decoration. They are published by The Cosmos Pictures Company, 296 Broadway, New York.

One of the educational movements of the last few years has been the growth of correspondence schools. At first they were objects of more or less suspicion, but as their work became better known their success became very rapid. At present some of these schools number their students by the thousands and give instruction in a large variety of subjects. One of these schools, the National Correspondence Institute of Washington, makes a specialty of teaching journalism by mail. The shorthand and typewriting course of the school has also proved exceedingly practical.

One of the best selling pictures of the holiday season was a picture by Benjamin Raborg, published by the Taber-Prang Art Company, and for sale at most art stores. It represents a scene on the prairie with two Indians and one white man seated around a camp fire in the immediate foreground, smoking a peace pipe, altho the white man and one of the Indians have rifles in their hands.

In the middle distance the horses are grazing and in the extreme distance, where earth and sky seem to meet, there is a bright band of light which mirrors on the clouds overhead. The yellow light from the fire is reflected on the three figures, throwing their faces and figures in bold relief against the dark background. The picture is one of the flame-colored platinum prints and is very suitable for a wall ornament.

The Library of Congress is the largest and most important library in the country. Supported as it is by the government and made the custodian of government documents it will occupy a more important place in the future, in the estimation of the scholar as a place for research, than it does to-day.

Architecturally the building is one of the best of the government buildings in Washington. The Douglas Art Company has produced a portfolio of twenty-two pictures of its decorations and its principal architectural features. Each

picture is mounted separately and is suitable for framing, so that this series makes a valuable decoration for the school. It is valuable as illustrating the present state of our architecture and decoration, thus being useful in the artistic training of the pupils.

The A. Flanagan Company, of Chicago, has recently published a little work, *George's Busy or Seat Work for Little People*, which should prove of great service to teachers. Page after page of busy work devices are here offered which will suggest other ways of supplying pupils with employment for head and hands, teaching them to be inventive and to observe closely.

This house also publishes sets of cards for use in teaching children. Picture story cards illustrate the design. Each card has a suggestive picture with instructions for drawing or writing a little composition on the subject. These have been found of great service for busy work in drawing, language, and composition. Sewing cards, drawing books, and weather calendars are other devices in the same line of work.

#### An Opaque Projector.

A device which is proving of great service to schools and has received the endorsement of many prominent educators is the Carman Opaque Projector. It is applicable to all grades of work: the kindergarten, intermediate grades, science, literature, history, and language in the high school; and to the most advanced work in technical institutions.

It is believed to be the only single piece of apparatus that accomplishes all of the following projections and passes from one form to another without a moment's delay. It projects opaque pictures in their true colors—diagrams from sheets or books, reading matter or music, from the sheet or printed page, opaque objects in a vertical or horizontal position, apparatus and small machines in operation, microscopic slides, micro-photographic slides, stereopticon slides, and animated life by the use of the moving picture attachment. From this list it can be readily seen how great use this projector must be in any school.

The design of the apparatus eliminates all mirrors, the reversing effect, if desired, being secured by means of prisms.

Any object having an area of not more than 12 x 18 inches can be directly inserted into the machine and at once projected upon the screen. A large and desirable class of pictures and objects can be used in this projector that cannot be converted into slides for the stereopticon, and the pictures appear on the screen in their true colors and with the activity of life.

The Carman machine combines the projecting features of the lantern and the projecting microscope. This useful apparatus may be examined in the offices of A. T. Thompson & Company, 25 Bromfield street, Boston; or the Industro-Educational Association, 420 Fulton street, Chicago; or at the headquarters of Charles Whitney Carman & Company, 88-90 La Salle street, Chicago.

#### New Filing Cabinets.

A great number of new things have recently appeared in the line of filing cabinets and shelves for papers or books. A new cabinet has been invented which will be put upon the market shortly, and it is said to be the finest thing of this kind ever manufactured.

The new cabinets are to be made entirely of steel and finished in Japanese Rococo enamel. They will be made in enormous presses by dies, so that the size of all will be identical.

These steel cabinets, besides having all the advantages of wood cabinets, will not warp, shrink, burn, or swell from moisture. When cases are made of steel with several sections, each section becomes practically a separate fireproof compartment.

#### For Cheaper Paper.

Herr Knopf, of Munich university, has recently demonstrated a process which has been the dream of paper manufacturers for some years. By this process old newspapers can be made into pulp, freed from the ink, and made again into a sheet of paper almost milk white in color. This invention will have a large commercial value, as it will save the manufacturer something like fifty-five per cent. of the present cost of his paper.

In this country a movement along similar lines has recently been made by the formation of a company to manufacture paper from corn stalks. A large factory is to be erected and experiments are said to have produced very good paper from this rather strange material.

#### A Moveable Gas Radiator.

The Lawler Water Feed & Damper Regulator Company, 20 West Houston street, New York, are now making a gas radiator designed for heating by hot water. It is a good and simple method of heating. Burners are placed beneath the radiator, and insure perfect combustion, thereby extracting every particle of heat from the gas. These burners

throw off heat near the floor; thus even more heat is made available than in the ordinary radiators, which send the heat directly toward the ceiling. When the water in the radiator gets sufficiently heated the gas can be turned off, and the water will retain its heat for hours.

#### A Convenient Bird-Glass.

An ingenious field-glass has been recently invented by a Frenchman, M. L. Petit, according to *Public Opinion*. The glass closes like an ordinary pocketbook with a clasp and occupies scarcely any room in the pocket. The eye pieces are fixed in the upper portion of a light flat frame and they slide by means of a setting screw.

The object-glasses are mounted on a pivot, at the lower



portion of the frame. They swing around their axes so that they may be brought to occupy a position that is perpendicular to the plane of the frame, or, on the contrary, to place them in the plane of the frame, according as the glass is open or closed. The cut gives a clear idea of the construction. This should prove an ideal glass for bird study or nature study, owing to its great convenience. In fact it is sure to be valuable wherever compactness and utility are desired.

#### Steel Radiators.

A new radiator has been contrived by the Webster City Steel Radiator Company, of Iowa. This is made of pressed steel. Each section of this radiator is made of two sheets of steel, which are pressed, punched, and sheared into shape. The sections are brazed together with a brazing compound of spelter.

This brazing process effectually welds these sheets together so strongly that they never fail to stand a pressure of over 100 pounds to the square inch. The best of fully warranted steel is used in their construction.

Steel radiators have obvious merits. Their lightness makes them easy to handle and install. Their thinness of metal makes them almost instantaneous transmitters of heat from the steam and water to the surrounding air.

#### The Flexduct.

Since electric wires have been introduced into buildings there have been countless fires caused by improper insulation or thru the wires becoming exposed. On account of the great danger attending a fire in a school, wherever electric wires are used, great care should be taken in getting as perfect a conduit for the wires as possible. The "Flexduct" conduit, manufactured by the Osborn Flexible Conduit Company, of New York, has been approved by the boards of fire underwriters and so should prove a satisfactory conduit for use in school buildings.

It is so constructed that the tube is positively moisture-proof. This is secured by closely weaving together a special fiber with a special warp and by treating the conduit with a special compound to fill up the pores.

The trouble with many conduits is that the interior is ripped out in installing the wires, thus impairing the insulating properties and rendering the wires a menace to the property.

In the "Flexduct" tube it is impossible to rip out the interior, because it is an inseparable part of the whole conduit. At a recent test made by sawing the tube across a nail, a test more severe than it would ever have to meet in

actual service, no defect could be found in the insulation at the point of attack, a remarkable testimony of its strength and durability.

#### Clean School-Books.

There has been considerable discussion in Massachusetts recently concerning soiled books in use by the pupils. The following incident is pertinent to this discussion. Massachusetts was the first state to pass a free text-book law. After three years of free text-books a member of the state board of education, in the course of a conversation with the inventor of the well-known "System for Preserving Books," said: "Outside of the economical advantages of your system, which we all recognize, we feel that the great benefit to us as a state board has been that it has removed the chief objection to free text-books—the transfer of soiled books. After the first year of the law, a wave of indignation swept over the state on this account, but since your covers have been so thoroly adopted, we hear nothing further about it. There has been no doubt in our minds that children can be taught care and neatness as well as arithmetic, and your system assists in that direction."

There is little doubt that some such system thoroly adopted and enforced, by which the soiling of a year goes on the temporary cover instead of the book itself and a clean cover is substituted when the book passes to another pupil, largely reduces the cause of complaint against the free text-book system, and as such is invaluable outside of the economical advantages resulting. No complaints are heard in places where the Holden Book Covers are used.

#### The School Trade of Canada.

The United States, as would naturally be supposed, supplies Canada with a large amount of its school supplies, but in many lines the continental manufacturer is ahead of the American producer. Thus England supplies most of the drawing, water color, and artists' papers used and also a large amount of tissue paper. Most of the pens come from Birmingham, and England also supplies the Canadians with their best inks. Germany makes the best lead pencils. Mathematical instruments come from France.

But the United States furnishes all the crayons, chalk, rubber erasers, files, globes, slates, and other school goods.

The Canadians themselves are competitors for scarcely any of this trade.

#### Educational Games.

The Cincinnati Game Company publishes a series of most practical educational card games covering almost every important field of elementary learning and teaching, including arithmetic, history, geography, mythology, natural history, and literature. The games are intended to supplement the regular lessons in these subjects. Most of them may be played by an entire class under the guidance of the teacher or by groups of the children.

These games are all prepared by practical school men and women, and edited by specialists in the several departments. They are commended to the attention of teacher, superintendents, school boards, and friends of the children generally.

#### Geographical Clock.

A clock has been recently patented by which the correct relative time of various prominent localities thruout the world may be instantly ascertained. The hour hand of the clock is provided with a translucent disk secured to it, which with the hand makes one complete rotation every twenty-four hours. On this disk, in their proper location, are printed the names of cities or states in the world. The twenty-four hours of the day are represented on an outer stationary ring by characters, those representing day in relief, while those representing night are cut out of the solid background. The translucent disk extends under the ring and serves to display the characters in such a manner that one can tell at a glance the hours of day from night. Electric lights are used to distinguish the characters at night.

#### The Cleaning of Ironwork.

An ingenious method of cleaning rusted ironwork has been suggested which, according to the *Decorators' Gazette*, is specially applicable to articles which cannot be filed or ground, or which have recessed parts difficult to get at. This simple process is carried out by attaching a piece of ordinary zinc to the ironwork, then immersing the whole into water in which is a little sulphuric acid. These are allowed to remain for several days, when the rust will probably have disappeared. If, however, the article is badly rusted, a little more acid may have to be added. It is necessary that the iron and zinc be in good electrical contact, bound together with wire, or it will answer if a piece of battery zinc is connected up to the iron with a piece of iron wire tightly wound round. If the rust is only superficial a piece of galvanized iron wound round the article is all that is necessary, the galvanized surface, being zinc, proving sufficient for the purpose. The iron is not attacked by the acid while the zinc is in proper contact. The article takes a gray-black color, and should then be washed and oiled.

## The Book World.

The state board of education of Indiana will decide, very shortly, whether to revise or re-adopt the text-books now in use in the state, or to open the matter in whole or in part to competitive bids. For this reason there has been the greatest activity among agents of school text-books. It is said that large contracts for copy-books, readers, geographies, and arithmetics may be given, beginning in 1904, to run for five years.

According to the law the state board must give school officers a year's notice of any contemplated change. If books now in use are revised and re-adopted, there is no exchange price. This condition is being used by book companies having no contracts in Indiana at present as an argument in favor of competitive bidding.

*The Moon* by Prof. William H. Pickering, who was in charge of the party from Harvard university which made a valuable series of moon photographs in Jamaica, will be issued early in the spring by Doubleday, Page & Company. Professor Pickering, beginning with the origin of the moon, describes its rotation, atmosphere, and water; the origin of the lunar formations; the vegetation and snow on the moon; the lunar canals, and the history of research, explaining scientific terms; he touches, too, on the superstitions and fancies in connection with the moon, and the volume, with nearly 100 illustrations from photographs, closes with a lunar atlas.

A new atlas of the geography and history of the Ancient World has just come from the press of Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. It is an undertaking exceedingly creditable to American scholarship and is a good illustration of the best map work done in this country.

Mr. George Hansen, a landscape architect of Berkeley, California, has made a unique record of a child's life, by an intelligent use of the camera. He began to take pictures of his son, Roland, long before he was a year old. The child is now two years of age and something like 2,000 pictures have been taken. These pictures show the child in his various moods; he was never posed. Elder & Shepard, of San Francisco, are to bring out a dozen dainty booklets, containing reproductions of these series of photographs describing experiences of the child. An illustration of the way this study was made may be seen from the title of one of these, "The Ascent of Man." It describes the struggle of the child to climb a "tremendous" flight of stairs, looming steep and terrible above him.

The University Publishing Company will publish the second book of Bouton's Speller early next spring.

A book entitled *The Voice of the Boy* has been published by Mr. John J. Dawson, of the Montclair, N. J., high school. It deals with the relation of the boy's voice to that of the adult male and presents a system by which the former changes to the latter without breaking and thus preserves the voice for its highest uses in manhood. A course of training will shortly be issued which will form a logical sequence to *The Voice of the Boy*. The article in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL which was elaborated into this book attracted much attention and received the notice also of English teachers of music. (E. L. Kellogg & Company, New York. 25 cents.)

Mr. L. S. Keyser's *Birds of the Rockies*, published by A. C. McClurg & Company, of Chicago, is meeting with a very flattering reception in England.

A. W. Mumford, of Chicago, has issued a new work, by Julia Ellen Rogers, called *Among the Green Trees*. It is a botanical book treating in popular form of tree cultivation, modern scientific forestry, and vegetal biology. The book is filled with textual drawings and photogravures of fine specimens of trees of many sorts.

The newly issued catalog of Doubleday, Page & Company is a well arranged pamphlet on an interesting and helpful list of books. It is actually a catalog, for the works are carefully indexed and also each one has a page by itself where something is really said about it. This careful cataloging is a great help to the user and this production of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Company is sure to meet with the approval of book men.

Three charming books of especial value for the school library have recently come from the press of Ginn & Company; they are "School of the Woods: Some Life Studies of Animal Instincts and Animal Training," "Beasts of the Field," and "Fowls of the Air," by that inimitable writer about nature's children, Mr. Wm. J. Long.

### An Anniversary Calendar.

James T. White & Company are to publish a calendar early in January which will contain a collection of the historical dates, anniversaries, and birthdays, prominent in the history of the United States, for every day in the year.

This calendar contains over 6,000 records, from the discovery of America to the capture of Aguinaldo.

It includes the dates of laws, treaties, battles, admission of states, birthdays of statesmen, rulers, authors, and scientists, and discoveries in exploration and science.

This calendar has a new and original arrangement, and as a daily reminder of noteworthy events, it will be of value to students and teachers.

### Right to Sell Books at Cut Rates.

An injunction has been applied for restraining the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association from acting under a certain agreement whereby they wished to stop selling books to firms claiming the right to sell books at cut prices. It was requested that the injunction include the prevention of a blacklisting crusade.

The book publishers and sellers admitted that they had entered into agreements to maintain the prices of books. It is charged by the complainants that the publishers joined forces "for the purpose of securing to themselves an unreasonable and extortionate profit."

After the publishers' organization had been perfected, the booksellers united to help in the maintenance of the publishers' prices. The plaintiffs say they themselves refused to join the combination and have continued to sell books at a reasonable profit, yet at prices fixed by themselves.

The plaintiffs' lawyers dwelt on the New York state law forbidding the union of interests to maintain high prices on commodities and necessities of life. He said that books were necessary in this civilized age, and that a combination to keep up book prices was plainly unlawful.

The defendants claimed they acted strictly within the law, having agreed to give the book trade a discount of twenty-five per cent. The associations of publishers and booksellers had done on a small scale just what Congress had done when it passed the Inter-State Commerce act, fixing the rates for freight and transportation in all the states. They denied that the prices were unreasonable.

Decision was reserved.

### A. S. Barnes & Company.

One of the oldest book houses of New York is that of A. S. Barnes & Company. It was founded by Alfred S. Barnes, in 1838, to publish school-books. The firm did not confine itself to the school-book line, but gradually accumulated a number of books on miscellaneous subjects. Thus their list contains many religious works, more historical works, and much fiction.

In 1891 their school-books were sold to the American Book Company. The new A. S. Barnes & Company are now best known for their fiction, histories, scientific works, and religious books. The house is doing fine work in general literature and their old friends, the schools, are always sure of finding help from their lists.

Mr. Henry B. Barnes has been a partner in the house since his graduation from Yale, in 1866, and has conducted the new business since 1896. Mr. John Barnes Pratt is general manager with twenty years to his credit in the service of this house.

Mr. Courtland D. Barnes represents the third generation in the publishing business. This firm, like John Murray, of London, is typical of what is oldest and best in publishing.

Among their latest publications are:

"The True Aaron Burr," "One's Womankind," "Legends of the Rhine," "Japan and Her Neighbors, and "Annals of Switzerland."

### Crane & Company Win.

A case of considerable importance to book publishers was recently tried at Topeka, Kansas. A suit grew out of contracts made between Miss Lizzie E. Wooster, a teacher, and George W. Crane & Company, by which the latter was to undertake the publication of some of Miss Wooster's school books.

A set of readers, first, second, and third, was to be prepared by Miss Wooster, and published and placed on the market by Crane & Company. The manuscript for the books was to be furnished the publishers by a specified time, and then they were to get the books on the market within a stated period.

According to the evidence Miss Wooster never furnished copy except for the first reader. This was published by Crane & Company and they endeavored to get Miss Wooster to furnish the manuscript for the other books. This they were unable to do, and consequently could not get out the text-books.

Miss Wooster recently sued for damages because the publishers did not bring out the series which was planned. She alleged, besides, that Crane & Company had not made any efforts to sell several other books of hers which they had published, that they had withheld from her examination of their books, endeavoring to defraud her out of money which was due her as royalties, and that they had employed incompetent persons to introduce her books in the state.

The jury decided that Miss Wooster was not entitled to damages, as the failure to publish was her own fault. The company, it found, had lived up to its part of the contract, and Miss Wooster was not entitled to the revision of the contract for which she asked.

## The Educational Trade Field.

Mr. Thomas C. Ham, manager of the educational department of Charles Scribner's Sons at Chicago, will hereafter be connected with the firm's New York office. He is succeeded in Chicago by Mr. H. C. Cheney.

The headquarters of the Department of Superintendence at Cincinnati will be at the Grand hotel. The meetings will be held in commodious audience rooms near by.

The historic Old Corner Bookstore, of Boston, has been incorporated in Maine, with a capital stock of \$66,000, all of which is paid in. The president is Winthrop Ames, of Easton, Mass., and the treasurer, George A. Moore, of Boston.

William Dean Sheldon, a member of the publishing house of J. D. Sheldon & Company, died at his home on December 9. Mr. Sheldon was born in Albany, but came to New York as a child. He served during the Civil war as a member of the 71st regiment. He was well-known and universally respected in the publishing trade, with which he has been long connected.

Henry A. Dickerman, senior member of the stationery and publishing firm of H. A. Dickerman & Son, Boston, died November 24 at his home in Taunton, Mass. He was for several years an active agent for the publications of D. Appleton & Company, and chose that city for a permanent home. With a small capital, saved from teaching district school, he started in a very limited way as a dealer in books, stationery, and school supplies. Being active and resourceful he gradually increased his sphere of operations until he had a large wholesale depot and was the publisher of books.

William Allen Wilde died at his home in Malden, Mass., on December 2. He began teaching in 1847 at the age of twenty and continued for twelve years, when he assumed control of the New England business of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Company, of New York. In 1868 he established the publishing house of W. A. Wilde & Company, having offices in Boston and Chicago and agencies in London and Melbourne.

He was superintendent of schools in Malden in 1873-74 and representative to the legislature in 1887-8. His deep interest in educational movements never waned, and while in the legislature he was chairman of the committee on education. His wife and two sons survive him.

The Monroe Advertising Agency of New York has recently been incorporated.

The average expenditure for supplies in all the grades excepting the higher of the Philadelphia schools, was eighty-six cents per pupil. In the higher grades it was \$3.14 per pupil.

The Union Teachers' Agency has been established in Chicago by Montgomery H. Lewis.

The common council at Albany, N. Y., is considering an ordinance providing for free text-books in the public schools. If it passes, about \$13,000 will be required to put the plan in operation for the first year.

Alexander Denham, senior member of the firm of Alexander Denham & Company, died recently at his home in London. He was born in New York and was graduated from New York university, in 1865. After leaving college he entered the book business with Samuel F. Jayne, at 4 Courtlandt street. In 1859 the headquarters of his business was moved to London. Until last year no books were sold there, the business being confined exclusively to exporting books to the United States.

It is regretted that some misapprehension seems to have arisen from a recent notice in these pages concerning Mr. Daniel Van Winkle, the genial book man, whose headquarters is at 3 East 14th Street, Manhattan. He is still the Eastern representative of Eaton & Company and their "New Era" series of text-books. In order to make his list more complete Mr. Van Winkle recently became the representative for Wm. H. Wheeler & Company and their books: Wheeler's First Lessons in Grammar and Composition; Primer, First Reader, and Elementary Speller. He also represents Wm. O. Krohn & Company and their First Book of Hygiene and Graded Lessons in Hygiene. The publications of these three firms make a combined list of great strength. Mr. Van Winkle may be found at 3 East 14th street.

The Prang Educational Company is steadily developing new lines of endeavor. Messrs. William E. Cochrane, of New York, and Wm. S. Mack, of Chicago, are now members of the company. Since Mr. Louis Prang retired from active service Dr. John S. Clarke has devoted his whole strength to editorial work. Messrs. Cochrane and Mack have been with the Prang Educational Company for several years, and the recognition of their valuable services to the firm is very

gratifying. Mr. Mack will continue in the management of the Western office, at Chicago, and Mr. Cochrane will be at 5 West Eighteenth street, New York. The editorial offices will remain in Boston.

Altho the board of education, of New York, has given up the idea of supplying the schools with books directly from the publishing houses, there is a strong tendency on the part of the board to consolidate and classify the distribution of books, as much as possible, so that the work may be done more expeditiously than at present.

Beginning January 1, Messrs. D. Appleton & Company will make a new departure in London. Sidney Appleton, who has long been the head of the London branch, will publish all Appleton books originating in America, and sell them directly to the public, instead of disposing of them to London publishers.

The L. O. Schroder Company, of New York city, has been incorporated to manufacture inks.

A department for the construction of commercial advertising has been added to the other departments of Clarence E. Runey's advertising bureau of Cincinnati, Ohio. This department will be in charge of John S. Goettinger, who has fifteen years experience in the advertising business.

Educational publishers are commenting on the disposition of the committee of supplies of the New York board of education to have many of the old and condemned books rebound. This has already been tried in several cases, notably in the commercial high school, of Brooklyn.

The Gammel Book Company, of Austin, Texas, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of publishing law books.

The The Gammel Book Company, of Cincinnati, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

The latest addition to the American Book Company's series, "The Eclectic School Readings," is a volume of "True Fairy Stories," by Mary E. Bakewell.

The agitation for a free text-book law is increasing in Connecticut. At present forty out of the one hundred and sixty-nine towns have free books.

A fire destroyed the plant of E. Fleming & Company and McDonand & Sons, bookbinders, 210 Summer street, Boston. The Estes Press and Avery L. Rand, publisher, sustained heavy damages by water.

The Prang Educational Company has on view in its New York office a very interesting exhibition of the work of the Chicago Art institute.

### Silver, Burdett & Co's New Home.

The announcement is made that early in February the house of Silver, Burdett & Company will change its New York home from the present location, 29-33 East Nineteenth street, to 84 Fifth avenue. The eighth, and a part of the ninth floor of the beautiful building on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, will be the new headquarters. There, in the course of the next few weeks, the various representatives of the house will be most happy to welcome their friends. The new quarters will be commodious, light, and conducive in every way to the best possible work.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL proffers its hearty congratulations to Silver, Burdett & Company upon this advantageous removal, and especially upon the success which rendered the change a necessary one. In common with the American publishing world it has watched the phenomenal growth of the house with deep and most friendly interest. May the house continue to increase in prosperity and usefulness in like or increased ratio, for many years to come.

The publishing house of Silver, Burdett & Company was started by Edgar O. Silver in 1885, in the city of Boston. The business grew so rapidly that in succeeding years branch offices were opened in other important publishing centers. The house was incorporated in 1892, the present board of directors consisting of Edgar O. Silver, president; Henry C. Deane, vice-president; Elmer E. Silver, treasurer; Frank W. Burdett, secretary; Edward O. Stanley, E. Banks, and Albert A. Silver, Jr.

The school text-books published by the house are found in the schools of every state and territory of this country, as well as in Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippine islands, and some of the South American countries. The leading offices are in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Atlanta.

Among the standard series of text-books published by Silver, Burdett & Company are: The Stepping Stones to Literature; the Silver Classics; the Modern Music Series; the Silver Series of Modern Language Text-Books; The World and its People.

## Books Under Way.

Ainsworth &amp; Company.

"Inductive Studies in Browning," by H. C. Peterson, Ph.D. Second edition.

"Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "The Winter's Tale," "The Comedy of Errors," each with portrait, introduction, brief sketch of Elizabethan England, glossary, and notes.

"Some Unsetting Lights of English Literature," arranged and edited by J. J. Burns, Ph.D.

## Selections from English Poets:

Coleridge: The Ancient Mariner, Christabel, Kubla Kahn, France. An Ode.

Shelley: Adonais, The Cloud, To a Skylark.

Wordsworth: Ode to Immortality, To a Skylark, Elegiac Stanzas, A Picture of Peel Castle in a Storm. Sonnets: 1. "The World is Too Much With Us;" 2. "Earth Has Not Anything to Show More Fair;" 3. To the Planet Venus; 4. To Sleep.

Keats (with portrait): Ode on a Grecian Urn, Ode to a Nightingale, Ode on Melancholy, To Autumn. Sonnets. 1. "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer. 2. "On the Grasshopper and Cricket."

Byron: Childe Harold, III. and IV. Cantos (abridged).

## Selections from English Prose:

Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands (abridged), with portrait.

Lamb: Essays of Elia (Five).

Landor: Imaginary Conversations (Five). Edited with portraits, preface, and introduction, with notes, intended for secondary schools.

D. C. Heath &amp; Company.

"Franklin's Educational Ideal," by David E. Cloyd, field representative of the general education board.

"Old Time Stories of the Old North State," by Mrs. Lutie A. McCorkle.

Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist and Eastward Ho." In the Belles Lettres Series. Edited by Prof. F. E. Shelling, of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Cuentos Castellanos," by Carter and Malloy.

"Schiller's Wallensteins Tod." With introduction and notes by Prof. Eggert.

"Lilencron's Anno 1870," edited by Dr. Bernhardt. With notes and vocabulary.

"Goldos's Marianella," edited with notes and vocabulary, by professors Geddes and Josselyn, of Boston university.

"Corneille's Cinna," edited with notes by Prof. Matzke, of Stanford university.

Hugo's "Les Miserables." Edited with notes by Prof. Super, of Dickinson college.

Silver, Burdett &amp; Company.

"The Story of the Philippines," World and Its People Series, Vol. XI., by Adeline Knapp. Fully illustrated.

"Historical Readings, Illustrative of American Patriotism," by Edward S. Ellis, A.M., author of the "Standard History of the United States," "History of Our Country," etc.

"Literary Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon. Fully Illustrated.

"Barnas Sears, A Christian Educator; His Making and Work," by Alvah Hovey, D.D. Illustrated.

"First Days in Number," by Della Van Amburgh. Illustrated.

Fourth Reader: "The Rational Method in Reading," by Edward G. Ward, late superintendent of public instruction, Brooklyn, N. Y. Illustrated.

James T. White &amp; Company.

"The Derby Calendar," a collection of historical dates, anniversaries, and birthdays.

Distress after eating, belching and nausea between meals are symptoms of dyspepsia, which Hood's Sarsaparilla always cures.

## School Law.

## Recent Legal Decisions.

By R. D. FISHER.

## Religious Exercises Barred.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has recently decided that religious exercises in the schools are contrary to the constitution of the state. The text of the decision was: "Exercises by a teacher in a public school building, in school hours, and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of reading of passages from the Bible, and in the singing of songs and hymns and offering prayer to the Deity, in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, customs, and usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, is forbidden by the constitution of the state." Of course by this decision all religious teaching should be stopped, but according to the press reports little attention has been paid to this decision.

## Pupils to go Straight Home.

Pupils in Michigan must hereafter go directly home after the close of school. The Supreme Court of the state has declared that such a rule is valid and may be enforced by the principal. Furthermore if a principal sees fit, he may enter a store and order the children he finds there to leave and go home and the owner of the store cannot get damages on the ground that the principal has driven away trade and injured the business of his store.

## Legality of the Notice of a School Meeting.

According to the recent decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court, a meeting of the voters of a school district may be held to raise a tax which has been previously refused at an annual meeting. A notice that the meeting is to consider a tax to meet current and running expenses for the school district is sufficiently definite to make the meeting legal.

## Local School Districts.

According to a decision of the Michigan Supreme Court the law of 1901, which created school districts, is constitutional. It cannot be set aside on the ground that it deprives a territory of local self-government. Also, it is lawful to create a school district out of parts of other districts, and the new district is the owner of all the property within its limits which had belonged to the other districts. The fact that the law fixes the site of school buildings does not affect its constitutionality in the slightest.

## May Not Close Small Schools.

A jury in Henry county, Indiana, has awarded Miss Nora Meredith, a teacher, \$70 due for back salary. Miss Meredith began teaching a school in the county, but owing to the small attendance the school was closed and the school trustee refused to pay her salary. She sued and the amount awarded by the jury was the whole amount she would have received if the school had remained in session for the specified time.

## Change of Boundary of School Districts.

According to a recent decision of the New York Supreme Court, if territory is taken from one school district and included in another this action violates no obligation of contract as far as the district from which the territory was taken is concerned.

A school district is a municipal corporation created by the legislature. A corporation can only sue when it has a real interest; and thus a school district has no power to protect taxpayers or creditors. By these rulings a school district cannot maintain an action attacking an act taking territory from it, and including it in another district, on the ground that it will increase the taxes of the remaining taxpayers and will impair the security of the creditors.

## Desertion of Wife no Cause for Dismissal.

A recent decision of Frank Jones, superintendent of public instruction for Indiana, has attracted considerable attention in that state recently.

A teacher of Henry county had a contract to teach a district school, but the county officials revoked his license on the ground that he had separated from his wife and that such a separation was sufficient evidence of unsuitable moral character. The state superintendent was appealed to and his decision was opposed to that of the county superintendent. He held that the county superintendents dealt with matters, in hearing the charges, that properly belong to a civil court and that the character of a teacher who leaves his wife is not necessarily bad.

The teacher was hired as a married man, the trustee believing that the conditions of the district demanded such a teacher. After the contract was made the teacher's wife left him. Charges were then made against him of moral unworthiness and, altho no evidence of this character was produced, his license was revoked. The state superintendent very properly reversed this decision. "Domestic inconstancy," he says, "and unworthiness together with desertion would not constitute a charge that might be sustained on the ground of immorality."

# The School Journal,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BOSTON.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1903.

## The Toy Devil.

One form of mental degeneration which is inviting the serious consideration of educators, is the decline in these latter days of imagination. Some evolutionists would have us believe that in the course of time poetry and its kindred arts must of necessity disappear. Their argument is that as the mind begins to recognize truths face to face it will no longer be satisfied with symbolization. Fortunately the leaders in the educational field are more judiciously illogical, and have concluded that the preferences of the future human mind are not dependent upon the issue of inexorable laws of development, but may be influenced by the training given to the young of the present day. Accordingly, some of them have gone to work to rescue the power of imagination from the doom that the tendencies of recent years seem to have shaped for it. Voices are raised in condemnation of the over-perfection of illustrative material for school use. Amid the clatter of machinery producing the apparatus and the noise made by the vendors, their arguments are not as yet very audible to the public at large. But persistency and the gradual increase of converts will, no doubt, succeed in the end in winning a hearing for the advocates of a return to that simplicity of educational method which will assure to the imagination of the child at least a living chance.

One evidence of the nascent movement is the growing demand for school readers basing their claims more upon the literary quality of their contents than upon their illustrations. The picture books of the primary schools, with their lollipop sentences and stories are at last approaching the day of judgment. There is hope that the beginners in reading will soon be privileged to enjoy some of the benefits of that simplicity in illustration which was vouchsafed to the abcdarians twenty years since.

Another indication of the awakening of educators to the injury inflicted upon children by overdoing actual representation is given expression in a lecture recently delivered before a Berlin audience of parents and teachers, by Fritz Stahl. The title was "The Toy Devil" (*Der Spielfeuergeist*). This "devil," the argument ran, seeks to destroy the children's life in fantasy, by means of seductive toys. The development of the toy industry is each year increasing the dangers threatening imagination. Doll life has been perfected to the point where doll sanitaria and doll charity balls can be purchased—purchased at what cost! The world of free play in which the children of former days were permitted to grow up, with its unlimited possibilities for the stimulation and strengthening of the creativeness of the mind has been invaded by the hordes of King Realism, and is threatened with destruction. The child of yesterday was born with the magic wand of fantasy, and was for many years left to the enjoyment of this precious possession bestowed upon him. He could change a simple board into a sled or a horse, and with slight additions into a locomotive or a fire engine. There were infinite possibilities of metamorphosis in the simplest objects. Worlds were concealed in a sand-pile, and the much-battered doll supplied a host of playmates and visitors from fairyland and the society of man. Then the child did the playing. Now the toy does it for him. The more realistic the toy, the more of an enemy it is to the child world. A real locomotive may be instructive, but it can never be more than a locomotive, and its possibilities are soon exhausted. What a poor child a matter-of-fact child will be! It is well that the intelligent

friends of childhood are taking a serious view of the "toy devil."

If the German child is threatened with the loss of the poetic side of his nature, the American child, with his much more practical environment, is in need of even greater protection. The thoughtful study the problem is receiving by those who look into the future is an encouraging proof of an intelligent study of the educational needs of childhood.

## The School Journal in 1903.

THE JOURNAL has stood for the best things for teacher and pupil. It recognizes education to be a beneficence. It believes the prosperity of the human race depends on its disposition and efforts to know and do the truth. It places teaching far above school-room drill in the 3 R's; it is the inculcation of an inherent and essential motive as well as of ethical insight and knowledge.

THE JOURNAL would place the teacher among the benefactors of the human race and make his effort the formation of a set determination to live in accord with the highest laws. There is a large class of well-meaning persons who limit the teacher to obtaining parrot-like results in language and numbers and who measure his ability and power by a commercial tape-line; against their maxims THE JOURNAL has always protested. Their voices are by no means as potent as they were.

THE JOURNAL has always stood for the highest and amplest preparation of the teacher; for a consecration and devotion not measured by nor rewarded in the compensation received. It thinks the supreme object which the state should set before itself as a reason for taxation for officials, for buildings, and courses of study, is the calling into existence of a body of men and women who are specially prepared as leaders of youth. The fossilized scheme of third, second, and first grades of teachers should be speedily abandoned and a coherent plan adopted encouraging and requiring studies, giving credits for them, no matter in what school pursued, and involving the university as a finality.

THE JOURNAL would have the school the central object in the district, the source of its intellectual life, the point from which all the virtues should radiate, the place where the parents should feel bound to congregate as well as the children. It would abolish the numerous apologies for school structures and put in their places buildings radiant with beauty and art.

THE JOURNAL firmly believes that the coming educational age will not be ushered in except by the more earnest devotion of the teachers to their beneficent work. That teaching may consist of something besides the petty routine into which it unfortunately falls THE JOURNAL has labored incessantly. It has filled its pages with the thoughts, plans, ideas, and suggestions of the ablest thinkers upon the exalted subject of education; of those who stand before classes and feel the dust of the crayon and know what may actually be done. The editors are themselves practical school teachers. In the department of Educational News, THE JOURNAL has become an authority. No event of importance but has a place in its columns. True, the day has not yet come when the majority feel an interest in any events outside of their own schoolroom, but that day is approaching. Teachers who wish to have their world of work held in esteem must hold it in esteem themselves. They must read concerning it and believe in it.

At the beginning of the New Year THE JOURNAL invites the hearty co-operation of all in the educational ranks. Published at the great commercial center of the Western world, it is also at the great educational center and has a distinct and cumulative value on that account. It has spared no pains to be of genuine service to the educators of our great country. It believes it may be of still greater service, and will labor to that end.

... were made for Vol. 60, and  
were taken out to put in that volume.

January 8, 1903

## THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

23

### An Important Movement.

We consider the determination in Minnesota to give one year's credit to all graduates of the State Normal schools on the State university's "four year course" a most important one and the beginning of a coherent plan for a larger preparation for teaching. The granting of certificates of fitness to third, second, and first grades, employed in New York and other states, was a makeshift that ought to be planned to be superseded by something better.

In the first place the examination (and, we think, the supervision), should be by the normal schools. In the summer months the normal schools should open "preparatory schools" which should be attended by all teachers not yet graduates of the normal schools; all such should be considered as "undergraduates" of those schools. Thus, in the course of time, all would become Normal graduates.

The normal schools should be connected with colleges and universities. These schools might be opened in the summer as branches of the colleges and the universities and the Normal graduates meet there to continue and complete the university course. This would give some coherence to the summer school business.

It is plain enough that there is a serious effort on the part of a large number to advance, but no one in authority is at hand to aid them. The movement in Minnesota is, therefore, one such teachers should regard with the deepest interest. What is now needed is an educational Bishop Vincent to put this matter into a practical shape.

Fifty years ago there were few who wanted to go to a Normal school; now such schools are crowded. Then there was but little attraction for graduates of colleges in the educational field; the multiplication of high schools has made a demand for such. Both of these institutions are now intimately related to the schools; there should be a unity in their plans. When Judge Draper became state superintendent of schools in New York his attention was drawn to the disjointed condition of things and he began to plan for an advance, but his political decapitation brought a cessation to the movement and it has not been prosecuted further.

We assert that the studies of the teacher should be planned so that he can, if he choose, possess by diligence a diploma from the college.



### The Empire State's Education Budget.

According to the statistical summary of the state department of public instruction the total amount expended for the support of elementary, secondary, and higher schools in New York during the last school year was \$49,331,957. Teachers' salaries cost \$22,716,338, an increase of more than \$1,200,000, the average salary being \$17.69 more than that of the previous year, or \$680.33. The average cost per pupil, based on average daily attendance, was \$41.14, a decrease of fifty-four cents, thus showing that the increase in expenditures has not kept pace with the increase in school attendance.

The total school registration was 1,268,625, an increase of 26,209. The average attendance has increased 299,671. The total of licensed teachers employed was 33,390, with a decrease of 87 in the number of men, and an increase of 1,132 in the number of women.

### Religious Instruction of Indians.

A circular has been issued by Commissioner W. A. Jones, of the Indian bureau, containing the rules having for their object the settlement of long religious controversy concerning the education of Indian children. After giving the rules it says:

You are urged to co operate loyally with the honest and sincere desires of religious authorities to furnish the Indian pupils in the government schools with religious instructions of the faith to which either the pupils or parents are adherents. On the other hand you will impress upon the church authorities that unseemly discussion of sectarian matters,

proselyting or other conduct which would tend to create strife among religious denominations, will be strictly prohibited, and any pastor or priest who is unwilling to comply with the reasonable request of this circular will be debarred the privileges allowed.

### To Exclude the Bible.

Demands have been made by several citizens of Nebraska for the literal enforcement of the recent Supreme Court decision against reading the Bible and singing sacred songs in the public schools of the state. The complainants will file an application for a new hearing of the Bible case in the Supreme Court. They allege that the Bible is still being read in 6,665 out of 6,666 schools in the state and challenge the court to enforce its mandate.

Among the interesting features of this week will be found several tables of educational statistics for which THE SCHOOL JOURNAL is indebted to the American Book Company. This interesting material is gathered at considerable expense and the classification for the "School Calendar" evolves much labor and care. Thanking the company for permission to use these valuable statistics we call attention to the "Calendar" which contains a variety of matter most useful to the educator. A copy can be had free by addressing the company. It is a publication we look forward to annually with great interest.

Princeton university has undertaken the unique task of publishing a list of its honor men from 1748 to 1902. The list includes Latin and English salutatorians, valedictorians, honor men, orators, debaters, prize men and first-group men in both academic and scientific departments.

The most artistically pedagogical calendar that has come to the editor's desk for many a long day bears the signature of State Supt. Charles R. Skinner, of New York. The calendar consists of a baker's dozen of loose sheets printed in dark blue, fastened together with red ribbon, and enclosed in a cover. Dr. Skinner's greeting to the teachers is accompanied by the following beautiful statement of the teacher's mission: "To capture the citadel of the child's mind thru love and sympathy; to lead pupils toward higher ideals of life and duty; to establish closer relations between home and school and state; to exalt purity of life and conduct; to strengthen the moral tone of the community; to make good men and women; to establish and dignify the profession of teaching; to make education attractive; to magnify the state; to meet the need for educated citizenship—such is the exalted mission of the teacher."

Each of the succeeding leaves contains, with the calendar of the month, some helpful and appropriate poem or prose selection suited to the teacher's needs. Certainly the teachers of New York state are most fortunate to be under the educational leadership of their earnest, thoughtful, and eminently practical superintendent, Charles R. Skinner.

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## New York City and Vicinity.

The board of education has created the position of general director of physical training for the entire city with a salary of \$4,000. Salary schedules for directors of special branches have been adopted as follows:

Schedule 12.—(a) Male directors of music and manual training (from study drawing), \$3,500, with an annual increment of \$100 until the sixth year, \$4,000 being the maximum. (b) Female directors of these subjects, \$2,000 to begin, \$100 increment until sixth year, \$2,500 being the maximum.

Schedule 13.—Male and female directors of physical training, \$2,500 and \$2,000 respectively, with yearly increment of \$100 until salary is \$3,000 and \$2,500 respectively.

Schedule 15.—Salaries of directors of sewing and cooking as for female directors of physical training.

The board of superintendents has accepted the offer of the New York aquarium to furnish biological material to the high schools, and to supply salt water and material for aquaria in the elementary schools.

The board of education has appointed Dr. S. K. Bremner and Dr. Elizabeth S. Jarrett, as medical examiners to certify to the physical fitness of applicants for license to teach. Dr. Jarrett is president of the normal alumnae, and is connected with the Medical College for Women. She has taken a prominent part in many educational movements tending to the improvement of the public school service.

The board of education has voted to set aside the property in Albany, Bergen, and Dean streets, Brooklyn, as a site for the new commercial high school building.

Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, of the Indo-Iranian department of Columbia University, is to spend the spring in study in Persia.

Dr. John Beadle has been added to the faculty of the Brooklyn Polytechnic as a teacher of Latin. Dr. Beadle is a graduate of Yale and formerly taught in the Brooklyn boys' high school.

Columbia university has more non-professional graduate students than any university in the country, according to the figures of the registrar. In political science there are 205 students, 340 in philosophy, and 93 in pure science.

The Cigarmakers' Union at its meeting on Dec. 21 determined to try to get the New York city teachers to join the labor unions as was done by the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

The primary schools in the neighborhood of Third avenue and Forty-ninth street are to be relieved by the opening of schools in the stores at the northeast corner of these two streets. The building is fifty feet front and 115 feet deep. The basement is to be made into a playground for boys and girls. The whole cost of remodeling will come to about \$5,000.

The committee on special schools, which has been trying Prin. A. T. V. Brennan, of the New York Truant school, on charges of inflicting corporal punishment has completed the case and has found the defendant guilty, recommending suspension until the first of February without pay. At the end of this time Mr. Brennan is to be transferred to some school as a teacher. This transfer has been acquiesced in by Mr. Brennan.

The attempt of the Central Federated Union to organize a branch union of school teachers is not likely to succeed. The teachers in all the boroughs of the

city have associations which protect them much more effectively than a labor union can do. The city charter has been amended thru the influence of these associations, so that teachers of all grades are now better paid than in any other city, and besides the length of their service has been restricted and a retirement fund provided.

A fire in the piano factory of Gabler & Bros., on Dec. 22, endangered the New York Truant school. The forty-four boys in the school were in bed at the time, but assembled on the second floor in response to the signal for fire drill. A few minutes later they were marched back to their dormitory. Some of the inmates became alarmed and made a break to the lower floor and escaped thru an open window. They were caught by the police and taken to the station under the charge of agents from the Gerry society. Later the boys were returned to the school, the building being left unharmed by the flames.

Santa Claus, under the guidance of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., showed great discrimination in providing gifts for the Little Neck public school children. Mr. Vanderbilt had personally learned the conditions of the pupils and his gifts were designed to meet the needs of those who received them.

The poor little fellows who came from the clammers' homes on the shore received warm suits of clothes, rubber boots, heavy woolen sweaters, caps, and mittens. The girls from the same homes received warm dresses, caps, and bonnets.

The sons of the well-to-do farmers received air guns, skates, sleds, and hockey outfits.

The board of education has made the following appointments and transfers:

To the principalship of P. S. 42, Brooklyn, Elizabeth E. Doherty, a teacher in P. S. 147, Manhattan; to the principalship of P. S. 66, Queens, Francis K. Seller; principal by transfer, Jennie M. Mackay, P. S. 42, to P. S. 82, Brooklyn. Retirements:—Sarah I. Burke, principal of 103, Manhattan, and Elizabeth I. McKeon, P. S. 172, Manhattan.

School children who are suffering from diseases of the eye are now being treated at the old Gouverneur Hospital building. Between 250 and 300 children have been treated daily since the opening on December 16. The building was completely renovated for this purpose, on the application of President Lederle, of the board of health.

The superintendents are experiencing considerable trouble in dealing with the crowding in the schools because of the unwillingness of parents to allow their older boys to go to more distant schools. If the older children could be transferred, the crowding in the primary classes, where pupils cannot go to schools at a distance, would be relieved.

A new school building is to be constructed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and to have a seating capacity of 400.

Cottages are to be built at the Brooklyn Truant School with the idea of establishing a somewhat homelike system of supervision. Each cottage will be in charge of a home master, who will have about thirty boys in his charge.

Contracts have been let by the committee on buildings during December for nine new school buildings. These will contain accommodations for 15,200 children and will cost about a million and a half.

The schools to be erected are as follows: Manhattan, Nos. 183, 106, and 24; Brooklyn, Nos. 119, 91, 144, and 145; Queens, No. 81; Richmond, No. 34.

The board of education has accepted busts of Lincoln to be placed in every public school in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. They are given "by a patriotic gentleman," who desires his name withheld.

It was discovered some time ago that about 840 school books, some of them condemned and others brand new, had disappeared from the store-room of P. S. 67. The detectives have made several arrests which have somewhat cleared up the case. Two janitors of the school are said to have taken the books and sold them to some second-hand book dealers. A school boy is also accused of assisting in the thefts. Five persons in all are under arrest for complicity in the crime.

Jesse Dismurks Burks, a graduate of the University of Chicago and the University of California, has been appointed principal of the new experimental school built for Teachers college by the gift of James Speyer. Mr. Burks comes from Los Angeles, Cal., and is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia university.

Prof. William A. Keener, for the past twelve years Kent professor of law in the Columbia University Law school, and until last year its dean, has resigned to devote himself to his private practice.

The members of the Columbia Law school have passed resolutions requesting Prof. Keener to withdraw his resignation.

The board of education has opened two new play centers—one for girls in P. S. 78, for the benefit of the Italian colony, and the other in P. S. 179.

The following-named teachers have been appointed to positions in the evening play centers:

Directors—Margaret Cummings, J. T. Gwathmey, and F. L. Tyson, Manhattan; M. Catherine Kelly, Brooklyn.

Head Assistants—Edward Schuster and Winifred C. Decker, Manhattan; Tono H. Neckler, Brooklyn.

Music Teachers—Mary E. Toone, Pauline Leipziger, and Eva J. Thorn, Manhattan.

Assistants—Ray Fernberg, Gertrude Gilmar, Mary A. Malone, Tessie O'Rourke, and Orville C. Sanborn, Manhattan; Lorella D. Bracken and Lilly Shannon, Brooklyn.

A play center for boys has been established in P. S. 16, Manhattan.

The Society of Colonial Dames, of New York, has offered a prize of fifty dollars to the student at Teachers college who submits the best original essay on some topic relating to colonial history.

The trustees of the Normal college have voted to extend the kindergarten scholarships to any student who has completed four years of study in the college or the high schools.

The girls' and primary departments of P. S. 76, Manhattan, will be consolidated under the principal of the girls' department on February 1.

Hereafter all assembly rooms will be provided with opaque shades in order to enable the teachers to use stereopticons and to give illustrated lectures during the daytime.

The Educational Alliance has received \$10,000 to aid its work from Henry Phipps, of New York.

Prin. Magnus Gross, the indefatigable secretary of the Teachers' Co-operative and Loan Association, reports that in the fourteen years of its existence the association has handled \$1,500,000, and has matured the shares of its first series. The thirty-second series has just opened.

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The teachers of P. S. No. 66, Brooklyn, which was condemned by the board of education some years ago but which has been used on account of the need of room, have united in a petition of protest to the district superintendent concerning the unsanitary conditions of the building. The surroundings are anything but pleasant and the building itself is in such condition that the teachers declare they are endangering their lives by being there. Nose bleed and headaches are frequent, caused by the coal and sewer gas which fill the building.

Plans have been filed for a five-story brick school to be erected on Mott street, adjoining the present school, No. 106, and to be connected with it by a corridor. This will be one of the largest public schools in Manhattan and will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

The clerks of the board of education have applied for an increase of salary.

**A Quarter of a Million Building.**

The controversy over the site of the new high school for the borough of Richmond has been settled and the cornerstone has been laid. The site is at Hamilton avenue and St. Marks place, St. George.

The new structure will be of the same general design as the new Morris high school in the Bronx, but will be only about half the size. It is intended to accommodate about 2,000 pupils. The building will be three stories high, 69x180 feet, with a tower in the center which will rise to the height of four stories. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone and the main vestibule and entrance will be of marble.

The first floor provides three large class-rooms, a study hall, physical and chemical laboratories with lecture rooms. On the second floor will be six class-rooms, a drawing-room, biological and

physiological laboratories, an instruction and supply room. The third floor will be an auditorium, which will be so arranged as to be used for an assembly room for the students or for public lectures and entertainments and when needed can be divided into class-rooms. The building will cost about \$250,000.

**Paroling Truants.**

Supt. C. E. Meleney has outlined a plan for paroling boys committed to truant schools. "The physical conditions of the New York Truant school make it necessary to parole truants as soon as this seems wise," he believes. "The parole plan also seems an excellent disciplinary measure. Before a boy is paroled it is necessary to know all about his home conditions and just what school he will attend. This information the district superintendents must supply in the future. The question of the willingness of the truancy officer to have the boy paroled

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must be ascertained and the responsibility of his parents was especially important. Furthermore, placing a boy in a school, and one other than that from which he had been committed, is extremely important. A great deal depends on his reception by the new principal—he must have a new start. If the principal accepts him as a naturally bad boy and treats him harshly all the work is undone. A great deal of work should be done in the direction of teaching principals how to receive such boys properly. These boys often are not naturally bad, but are the victims of circumstances and environment. The boy when paroled should be taken away by his parents. He should be ordered to attend a certain school and to report each week to the district superintendent. If he breaks his parole he can be committed at once without other trial."

### The Sunday Concerts.

The decision of the board of education to open the schools for Sunday concerts, recently announced in these columns, was reached only after a long debate.

Those opposed to the concerts were lead by Mr. William Lummis, who advised caution. He said in part:

"The importance of this subject comes from the fact that it is a new policy, and that the example of this board will be copied extensively elsewhere. The commissioners should hesitate before making Saturday and Sunday other than days of rest. The public school system has kept itself free, from its origin, from the possible criticism of men of any denomination or those without denominational adherence. The board should not depart from this policy unless thru sheer necessity or unless sustained by public sentiment. If these concerts are a success thousands will attend them and a protest will come up from the churches. I am not opposed to music, and believe in its

influence for good. It is, however, extremely difficult to prepare a program which will satisfy everyone."

Gen. George W. Wingate and ex-Senator Guy favored the concerts. Gen. Wingate said:

"It is some months since permission was granted for these concerts. The project is being carried on successfully without expense to the board. So far as the press of the city and country is concerned the project has received unqualified commendation. It is not strange that some few clergymen object. I do not know of any important advancement which was not opposed in its initial stage by some clergymen, generally on the ground that it was forbidden by the Bible. We do not give these concerts, but simply permit societies to use the buildings. Still, if the city were to go into this venture I do not know any better way of spending city money in small amounts than by giving these concerts, which, thru providing healthful and elevating means of enjoyment, take the people out of grog shops and the streets. I was brought up under a Puritan system, and have seen the folly of it. I remember when Sunday was a day of gloom—no newspapers, no books, no amusement. The number of people who go to church is comparatively small. With the parks not serviceable in winter on Sunday afternoons there is no attraction to counteract the evil resorts. There is no argument worthy of the name why we should stop what we have done."

Mr. Guy continued:

"Attendance on these concerts is voluntary. The parent who is a strict Sabatarian can keep his children at home; the parent who is not has an opportunity for decent recreation for his children. The committee of the Presbytery asked if the board was to be religious, anti-religious, or non-religious? We are not anti-religious, and the board is not religi-

ous. But it seems most proper to me to permit people to use these buildings, costing millions of dollars, outside of school hours. These concerts promote higher morality. You can't keep young people from doing something. Youth will find occupation; its pulse is rapid, and it will find something to do. You can't bottle it up. I do think that proper supervision is necessary, and every program should be approved by the committee on special schools."

### English Teaching.

Prof. Percival Chubb, principal of the high school department of the Ethical Culture school, spoke before the Society for the Study of Practical School Problems, on Dec. 13, upon the topic, "English in Public Schools." He said in part:

"The teaching of English is now passing thru a period of transition. The course of study for English teaching must accordingly be arranged with great care in order to avoid waste in the literary product in the successive stages of instruction. There should be no lapses or gaps in the pupil's progress. Any good results accomplished in one grade must be developed in the next."

"The work of the primary teachers in English is very difficult. It is a hard task to select the great, simple things in literature, and to do this properly requires the teacher's best skill. The true teacher will prepare her selections with most painstaking care. These become the focus of the instruction, in that they are the germinal things in the literary product, if they are properly and repeatedly used by successive teachers."

In conclusion Mr. Chubb urged four propositions:

"First—Make the work selective, and choose only the best.

"Second—Do not make the work too literary or ambitious.

(Continued on page 83.)

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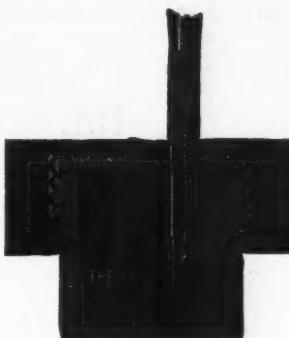
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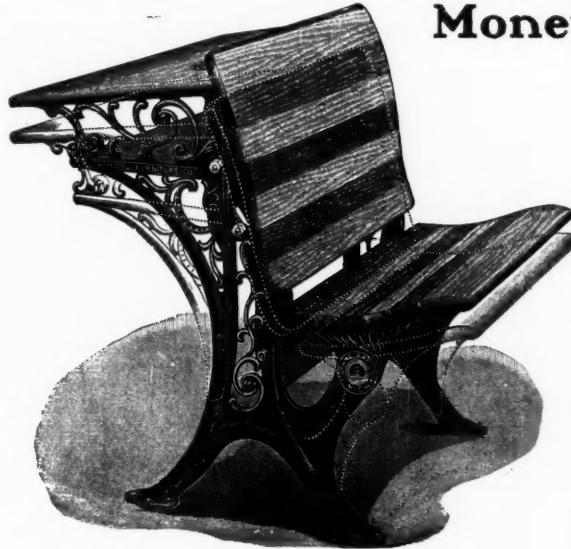
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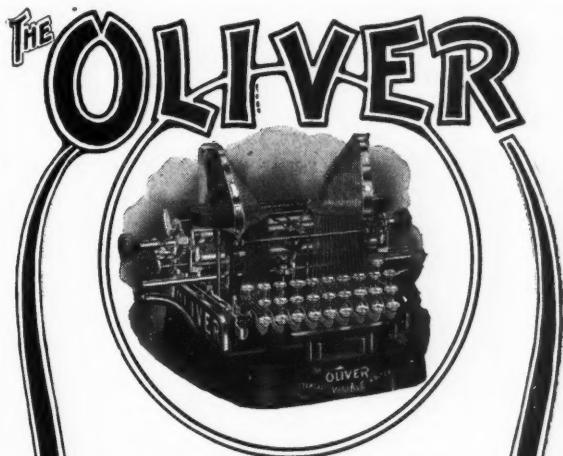
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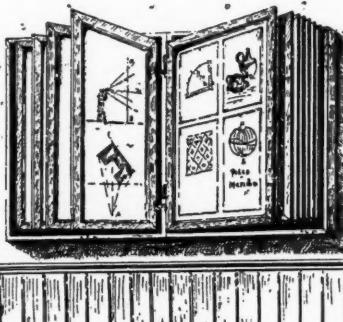
**From the Report of the Committee on Text-Books—Included in the Latest Report of the Board of Education, Washington, D. C.**

Numerous readers were furnished for examination, many of them most attractive and of a high literary order. After a careful consideration your committee selected the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth books of Judson and Bender's Graded Literature Readers, published by Maynard, Merrill & Co., which we considered superior to all others and best adapted for our purpose.

In selecting the above books, we postponed our final determination until able to secure the opinion and advice of the superintendent, the assistant superintendents, and the supervising principals. It was most gratifying to your committee to find that the selections made by them met with the unanimous approval of the officers of the schools. We may add, with some pardonable pride, that since our action the books named have been introduced into the schools of many of the larger cities of our country, the wisdom of our selection having thus received a quasi indorsement.

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(Continued from page 26.)

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#### A Principal with a Will.

There was no coal in the bins when primary school No. 19, in Manning Ave., Jersey City, was opened on December 10. The Newman mission near by has a woodyard, and Mrs. Brown, the principal, assuming the authority, ordered wood from it and a procession of a dozen men, each carrying a log on his shoulder, was moving from the woodyard to the schoolhouse. Steam was quickly got up and the school had an all-day session.

#### Buffalo's School Population.

The total number of pupils registered in the public schools, of Buffalo, last year was 60,149, distributed as follows: Teachers' training school, 49; high schools, 2,985; primary and grammar schools, 55,795; kindergartens, 1,164; truant school, 156.

#### Baltimore Notes.

More than a hundred teachers have had their salaries raised by recent vote of the school board. This was the result of recommendations made by the superintendent and assistant superintendents, after careful examination based upon the following requirements:

The teachers must have taught in the public schools of the city at least five consecutive years.

They must be nominated for the increase by the unanimous vote of the superintendent and the assistant superintendents, based upon their efficiency.

Each one of them must pass a satisfactory examination in some one subject to be selected by the applicant from an appropriate list of subjects, to be chosen by the superintendent.

The following have been appointed critic teachers in the city schools: Isabel Biggs, Elizabeth Fallon, E. Grace Rice, Carrie Sumwalt, Lida Tall, Anna C. Williams, and Mary A. Turnt.

Miss Ruth Mentzer has been elected as teacher of cooking.

The Methodist Woman's College of Baltimore will receive a sum in excess of \$44,000 as its share of the great Methodist thank offering collection. This, with the \$50,000 left to the college by Major Alexander Shaw and the \$20,000, that, by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, will come to it from the estate of George R. Berry, will make a handsome increase to the endowment of Baltimore's famous institution for women.

#### Iowa Notes.

An effort is being made to raise a \$50,000 endowment for the German Methodist college at Charles City, Iowa.

Vandals almost totally destroyed the school property in the school building at Marcus, on Hallowe'en night. Every effort is being made to fix the responsibility for the outrage.

Villisca has erected a commodious high school building at a cost of \$21,000.

Whitney is to erect a new school at a cost of \$6,500.

The Malvern school board has installed a complete set of physical apparatus in its high school.

The State Historical Society has issued a pamphlet in honor of the late Pres. William Miller Beardshear, of the State Agricultural college.

The recent meeting of the Southwestern Iowa Teachers' Association was attended by about 800 teachers. The success of the program was due largely to Supt. W. N. Clifford, of Council Bluffs, the chairman of the executive committee. These are the officers chosen for the en-

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This book contains a new and valuable idea in what it calls the *Studio Method*. As the artist analyzes his model before painting his picture, so the student of English is made to analyze certain literary models and then directed in his own composition. The student's work is made the basis of the instruction he receives. It is a literary rather than a rhetorical method, and aims at stimulating an interest in good workmanship. The book covers the first three years' work in high schools, academies and normal schools. (Just Ready.)

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The Chicago council of education has amended its constitution so that the number of meetings of the central council will be increased to four and also but one-half of the membership of the central council will expire each year.

The faculty of Cornell has determined to make no change in the length of time required to obtain a degree from that university.

However a student who has received the required credit for graduation in three years, is permitted to obtain leave of absence for the fourth year to return only for graduation with his class.

Dr. H. S. Conrad, senior fellow in botany at the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the first beneficiaries of the Carnegie institute. He will be sent to Europe to study the various varieties of the water lily.

At the request of the Canadian commissioners of agriculture, Cornell university is to give a special course for Canadian students wishing to fit themselves for nature study in rural schools.

J. W. Gilmore has been appointed agriculturist at the Cornell experiment station.

The National Association of Presidents of State Universities will meet in Washington on Jan. 3, 5, and 6. Among the topics to be discussed are: "How Should Attendance on Religious Exercises in State Universities be Regulated?" "Should Intercollegiate Athletics be Under Official Control?" "How May the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships be Made Most Useful in the States?" "Schools of Mines and State Universities," and "Methods of Correcting or Eliminating Idle or Unprofitable University Students."

Mr. Cree T. Works, of San Francisco, has been elected president of the Girls' Industrial school, at Denton, Texas.

A new high school building is to be erected at Beaumont, Texas, at a cost of \$65,000.

The superintendents and principals of city schools in North Carolina have organized the North Carolina Association of City Superintendents with a membership of over fifty. Its annual meeting will be held at Raleigh, on January 22, 23, and 24. Supt. R. J. Tighe, of Asheville, is the president.

Vigorous attempts are being made to lift the debt on the Christian Brothers' college, of Memphis, and the people and press of the city are working hard for this end. This college is a landmark in Memphis. It was founded some thirty years ago and has done substantial work in educating the people of the surrounding section of the country.

The attendance at Cornell university this year shows a gain of 176 over the attendance of last year. Every college and department of the university is in a flourishing condition and the increase of students has seriously taxed the facilities of recitation rooms and laboratories. There are ten separate colleges in the university, each with its own staff of instruction, its own course, and its own degree. These colleges are: The Graduate department, the Academic department, the College of Law, the Medical college, the College of Agriculture, the Veterinary college, the College of Forestry, the College of Architecture, the College of Civil Engineering, and Sibley college of mechanical engineering.

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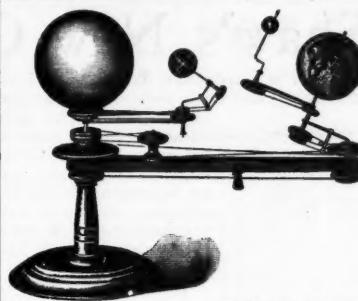
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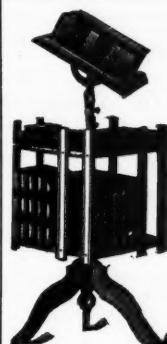
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In Missouri: one at Norbone, one at Armstrong, one at Excelsior City, one at Poplar Bluff, and three at Kansas City.

Mr. John Shipman has been elected president of the board of education at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Plans have been approved for the buildings of the New York State Electrical laboratory. The cost of the proposed buildings and equipment will be between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

The School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture has changed its site from Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where it has secured a farm of over 400 acres.

Wooster university, Wooster, Ohio, dedicated four new buildings on December 11. These buildings were erected to take the place of those destroyed by fire about a year ago. They are much larger and finer than the ones they replace.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$100,000 and Mr. L. H. Severance \$50,000, in addition to the \$200,000 raised by general subscription, to provide the new quarters.

The four buildings are: Kauke hall, the home of the collegiate department; Severance building, for the physical and chemical laboratories; Scovel hall, a recitation building, named for Dr. S. F. Scovel, president of the university for sixteen years; and Taylor hall, the seat of the preparatory department, named for the second president of the university, Dr. A. A. E. Taylor. The last-named building contains a large auditorium. Kauke hall is to be the center of the life of the university. It is a very large building, 245x125 feet, besides several wings. It contains recitation rooms, large assembly rooms for the use of literary societies, fraternity rooms, ante rooms, the offices of the treasurer and president, a banquet hall, and a well-equipped kitchen.

Chicago has appropriated \$1,500 to cover the expenses of an educational exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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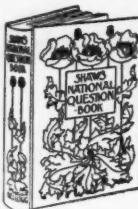
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The regents of the University of the State of New York have granted a charter to the American Institute for Social Service. The object of the institute is the collection and interpretation of facts bearing on social and industrial betterment and the dissemination of the resulting knowledge for the education of public opinion.

The Czar of Russia has issued an order allowing the students who have been banished to Siberia to return to the universities.

During the past year the Cornell college of agriculture has begun the work of introducing instruction in agriculture into the preparatory schools. To this end 35,000 nature study leaflets have been prepared and sent out to teachers.

At the convocation exercises of the University of Chicago on Dec. 16, President Harper announced a gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller of another million dollars to be used as an endowment fund for the institution. Additional gifts were announced, the whole amount aggregating \$1,526,000.

Under Supt. Edwin F. Moulton, the schools of Cleveland are peacefully moving forward. The frictions that in the past called unpleasant attention to the city's educational department seems to have ceased. Mr. Moulton is a man of fine training and a long experience in supervisory work. He entered Antioch college, after preparing at the Grand River institute, Ohio, but soon went to Oberlin university, from which he graduated in 1865. His first position after graduation was as head of the New England Christian institute. In 1869 he was appointed superintendent of Oberlin public schools and in 1876 obtained the same position in Warren, O. In 1888, Mr. Moulton became supervisor of the schools of Cleveland, was advanced to the position of first assistant superintendent in 1901 and last spring, on the resignation of Supt. L. H. Jones was raised to the superintendency of the city school system.

The next annual meeting of the American Anti-Saloon League will be held at the National Capital, December 9, 1903. Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., is the president.



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## Educational New England.

At the closing session of the year of the Boston school committee there was a spirited debate over establishing a three-year course in the normal school or establishing a teachers' college. The committee eventually decided in favor of the normal school.

MARLBORO, MASS.—The library was destroyed by fire on December 26. It contained 25,000 volumes, a valuable art collection and curios, and documents of incalculable value, which cannot be replaced. The loss is estimated to be between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Miss Julia C. Mason, formerly a teacher in Brooklyn, died recently at Chelsea, Mass.

Wesleyan university has under construction a new building which will be used by the departments of philosophy, ancient and modern languages and English. Another building will be started in the spring to be devoted exclusively to the various departments of natural science.

A considerable sum has been received by Wesleyan university for scientific research in the chemical department. This will be employed in experiments in the liquid air plant. Special investigation in critical temperatures will be pursued, from which new and important results are hoped.

Boston newsboys of less than fourteen years have to have a license from the school board. The application must be made to the principal of his school, and then forwarded to the superintendent who will approve or reject. In case of approval the school committee issues the license.

The school committee of Malden, Mass., will hold an exhibition on Jan. 8, 9, and 10 to bring before teachers the various aids to instruction in geography, which may be secured by purchase or otherwise. It will be arranged in the following departments, government publications; apparatus, where maps, charts, globes, and geographical apparatus of every form for sale by school supply houses, together with special apparatus devised and made by teachers and pupils will be shown; books, pictures, illustrated lessons, illustrated course of study, cabinets and museums, and illustrative tablœaux.

The registration figures of Harvard university show that its numbers have increased considerably over last year. The largest gain is in the college proper, where there is an increase of 126 students. The total number of persons connected with the university is 6,252 as against 6,157 in 1901 and 1902.

A portion of the Carnegie Institute fund has been granted to Yale university for original research, the paleontological staff of Peabody museum and the department of experimental psychology being the recipients.

The gift to Peabody museum will be used for the purpose of prosecuting exhaustive studies of the famous Marsh collection of vertebrate fossils. The gift to the experimental psychology department will be utilized to enlarge and develop the present plant in Herrick hall.

With football a thing of the past it seemed as tho the school boys were safe from hospitals for a time at least, but hockey seems to be more than taking the place of the more famous game.

On Dec. 18, Charles W. Carpenter, a member of the Andover, Mass., hockey team was badly injured in a game with the Cutler school team. His head was cut open and his skull fractured.

Hartford, Conn., recently opened its new school building, the Wethersfield avenue South school, with appropriate exercises.

This new school is built of brick and stone and is finished thruout in ash. The rooms are large and airy and are equipped in a manner that ensures perfect ventilation. All the fixtures, including desks, blackboards, maps, etc., are thoroly up-to-date, and the seats are arranged to accommodate the height of any pupil.

From the sanitary standpoint the building shows the latest appliances of the best sanitary experts. The toilets are finished in white tile and marble. On the first floor are four kindergartens and three primary rooms capable of accommodating 120 children. On the second floor are primary rooms, accommodating 150 and on the third floor are the intermediate and grammar grades with accommodation for 300 pupils. Large playrooms are provided in the basements.

This building is considered to be one of the best in the state.

Twelve new scholarships have been founded at Bowdoin, thus increasing the total scholarship funds by \$23,000.

NEW MILFORD, CONN.—Fire caused a damage of \$40,000 at Ingleside school, a large girls' school, on December 21. Fortunately most of the girls were away on their Christmas vacation.

The first Filipino student to come to America for a college education is Salvador Zaragoza, who has recently begun his studies at Yale. He has entered the Yale law school, taking the regular course. He intends to practice law when he returns to the Philippines. He is a graduate of the Santo Tomas college, of Manila.

About \$4,000 of the necessary \$10,000 has been raised for the Whittier monument at Amesbury, Mass. H. H. Kitson, the Boston sculptor, is working out a design which embodies suggestions of the anti-slavery phase of Whittier's career. An autograph sale of some 200 Whittier relics is soon to be held in New York, the proceeds of which will go, in part at least, towards the expense of putting his birthplace in order.

The school board of Chelsea has appointed Ernest H. Johnson, a former school principal, an advisory truant officer for the city.

Wesleyan university has announced that after Jan. 1, 1904, no student can enter by certificate from a New England school unless that institution is approved by the New England College Entrance Certificate Board.

New officers of instruction at Bowdoin college are: Edward Swasey Anthoine, assistant in history; Richard Bryant Dole, assistant in chemistry, and Ernest Bertrand Folsom, assistant in biology.

The new Students' Building at Smith college will be finished soon.

The Peabody Museum of Yale university has recently received a large number of gifts from the Egyptian exploration fund. The specimens include a large number of Ushabti funeral figurines, spindle whorls, several statues and a large collection of flints. The various Egyptian collections fill a considerable part of the upper floors of the museum. It includes 252 specimens of mummy cloths.

George S. McCurdy, lecturer on anthropology at Yale, has been made curator of the anthropological exhibit in the Peabody museum.

## Webster School Anniversary.

CAMBRIDGE.—It will be fifty years in March, 1903, since the Webster school opened its doors. The great Webster having died the previous autumn, it was decided to name the school in his honor. It is now the oldest grammar school building in the city in continuous service as such, and its approaching semi-centennial is to be fittingly celebrated. The intention is to have a tablet commemorating the event placed in the hall of the school. The celebration will probably take place about May 1.

### Dr. Keep Resigns.

Dr. Robert P. Keep has resigned the principaship of Norwich Free academy to take effect next June. His influence on secondary education has been very marked both in New England and throughout the whole country.

He was graduated from Yale in 1865, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1869. Until 1871 he was United States consul at Piraeus near Athens.

After his return to America he taught Greek, nine years being spent at Williston seminary. He is well-known as author and editor of several valuable books on classical study.

In 1885 he went to Norwich and under his administration the school has attracted attention not only for the vigor and effectiveness with which it has done the ordinary work of a high school, but also on account of the many related activities carried on by the students.

The Norwich Art school is a branch of the academy and is one of the best art schools in New England. Interesting features of the mechanical department of the school are the printing office and the book binder.

### The University and Business.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, spoke before the New York State Bankers' Association recently, on the topic, "The Relation of the University to Business." He pointed out that it would almost seem necessary that there should be some men in the country whose business it should be to think about the money question without being actually concerned in money getting. It was only so, he said, that the true light of calm thought could be brought to bear on the money problem to its solution.

"Sometimes I am almost led to believe that the most capable men are turned out by the small country colleges," Dr. Wilson continued. "But, nevertheless, I think one great need of our country is a national university. The danger of this country is provincialism. The danger of the banking system is provincialism. The provincial banks cannot understand what Wall street stands for. This is one phase of provincialism in banking. The task of the university is to show the youth of this country that all the great interests of the nation are tightly knit together."

### Don't Subdue the Filipino.

In an address on "The United States and the Philippines," Pres. Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell university, spoke as follows:

"We have thought that our educational work in the Philippines atoned for other deficiencies. We are trying to teach a common language, English. This is fundamentally wrong. History shows that it is impossible to change the language of any people. From the beginning nature and history teach, and experience, too, the folly of this project to Americanize or Anglicize the Filipinos. Recognize the men there as fellow-Christians, with rights equal to your own; provide favorable conditions for the Filipino to stand upon his own feet and make his own way. Do that and you have the clues to the solution of the difficult Philippine question."

## Dangerous Sentiments.

European papers have been commenting with considerable severity on the inaugural address delivered recently by Professor Kazazis, the new president of the University of Athens. Describing the university as the great center of the Hellenic idea, by means of which the unity of the Greek nationality is to be achieved, he made an urgent appeal to the patriotism of the students, bidding them remember that the blood of illustrious ancestors flows in their veins and exhorting them to embrace the national program and put it into execution by word and deed. "In these critical times," he said "carry your patriotism to the limits of fanaticism, of madness; hate your enemies and pursue them to death."

## The Right Thing

A New Catarrh Cure, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately, and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant affective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the



name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova of hotel Griffou, West 9th street, New York city, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full-size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

## Here and There.

(Continued from page 34.)

President Larry, of the Lincoln Memorial university, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., announces that he has secured an endowment of \$200,000 and also a number of scholarships.

Through the generosity of the Duke de Loubat, two prizes have been established at Columbia university to be awarded every five years for the best original works dealing with North America at any period preceding the Declaration of Independence. These prizes are called the Loubat prizes. The value of the first prize is not less than \$1,000, and that of the second not less than \$500, the competition being open to all persons, whether citizens of the United States or not. This year these prizes are to be awarded for some work dealing with the history, numismatics, or geography of North America.

There is considerable complaint in Kansas concerning nepotism in the public schools. The present law, if enforced, would prevent this state of affairs, but it is claimed that there are many glaring examples of this practice every time a new administration comes into power.

The law on this subject reads: "Any person being related to a school district officer as husband or wife, or daughter, shall not be eligible to the position of teacher in such school district, unless employed by an unanimous vote of all the members of such board."

Rev. H. H. Fotenauer, of Hamburg, Minn., president of the Minnesota and Dakota Synod of the German Lutheran church, has been chosen for the presidency of Concordia college at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The state superintendent of public instruction in Tennessee has prepared sample plans of school-houses, with complete specifications for the use of the local school boards. These houses are designed to be constructed in accordance with the latest principles of light, heating, and ventilating, with due regard to economy and architecture.

In Montana a superintendent of city schools must have five years' experience in teaching in the public schools; in free county schools five years' experience in any school will be accepted, or the candidate must have a first-grade certificate from some reputable university, college, or normal school.

LACON, ILL.—The city has erected a unique school building with all of the nine class-rooms and two laboratories on the ground floor. The seating capacity of the building is about 1,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The superintendent's report shows that there are 9,174 children, white and colored, in the Memphis schools.

PATERSON, N. J.—Eighteen school teachers have resigned to get married and as a result the board of education is busy trying to get temporary teachers. There are no substitutes left on the list and the board of examiners has decided to examine candidates from out of town for five temporary positions. The idea of securing five out-of-town teachers at the present time is to secure only enough to fill the present vacancies, so that no injustice will be done to the pupils of the senior class of the Normal school who will be graduated next June.

While shooting sparrows with a parlor rifle, Jacob Forney, professor of pedagogy in the State university, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was killed by the accidental discharge of his weapon. He was well known in the South.

A valuable monograph has been recently published by the University of

Illinois, which is as its title states "A Statistical Study of Illinois High Schools." It is compiled by Frederick Gordon Bonser, a fellow in psychology. The monograph gives a detailed description of the courses of study in the high schools of that state. Certain tendencies in the trend of secondary education in Illinois are made apparent by this investigation.

The most important of these is the tendency in the direction of uniformity in which the emphasis is laid upon the end to be accomplished rather than upon the means to that end.

The influence of the educational movements of the past is evident in many of the schools. The effort to secure continuity in a given subject throughout the course, the introduction of fractional courses into the curriculum, the extension of the secondary subjects downward to the grades and the insistence upon adequate laboratory work in science study, are all tendencies seen in Illinois which are the results of the work of the great educators of the country.

Another tendency observed is the introduction into the high school curriculum of subjects hitherto regarded as college studies.

The following table is interesting as showing the total number of hours given to some of the more prominent subjects in the high schools: Latin, 100,350 hours; English literature, 52,170; algebra, 47,560; plane geometry, 33,840; English composition, 31,620; general history, 30,410; German, 27,540.

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Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth, and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and altho in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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**Literary Items.**

The growing agitation against the evils of child labor in the United States has drawn attention to the summary of data on this subject published by Mr. W. J. Ghent in his book in *Our Benevolent Feudalism*. (Macmillan.) Most of these facts are collected from the recent census reports, but other testimony is furnished from practical investigators. A second edition of the book is out within a month of publication.

Cassell & Company have prepared an entirely new volume of their *Encyclopedic Dictionary*. This supplementary volume will contain about 28,000 articles and definitions of words not included in the previous volumes, a large number of which have been coined or brought into general use since the completion of the work.

Mr. Henry Harland, the author of *The Cardinal's Snuffbox* and *The Lady Paramount*, is revisiting this country after a stay of fifteen years abroad. He began his literary work by a study of the Jewish problem in New York. He visited Europe with a view of studying the artistic and literary movements of the times and he has remained there. He spends a portion of the year at his London home and the remainder in Italy.

Professor Frederick Ives Carpenter has edited and published the interesting old morality play, *The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene*, by Wager. This was first printed in 1566. Professor Carpenter, in his essay which forms an introduction, points to this as a transition from the old morality plays and yet without any note in it of the fast coming Elizabethan drama. The traditional story of Mary Magdalene is followed, the play closing with her repentance and forgiveness.

The latest catalog of D. Appleton & Company is a handsomely illustrated production which contains an excellent survey of the recent books of this house. These include all that is recent in fiction, juvenile art, poetry, history, and reference in the book line.

One of its announcements of general interest is the forthcoming publication of a special souvenir edition of *David Harum* in commemoration of the appearance of the one hundredth edition of this popular book. Up to October first 666,000 copies had been disposed of.

The frontispiece of the catalog is a reproduction of the new quarters of the house at 436 Fifth avenue, New York, to which it has recently removed.

The cover is an excellent illustration of the development which color printing has reached in this country.

Miss Majorie Dawson, of London, England, gives a unique series of entertainments called "What Happens in Doll Land." The subjects of the various talkings in the series are, "The History and Making of Dolls," "The Dolls Festival in Japan," "The Fun and Philosophy of Dolls," "Letitia Penn, a Great Celebrity," and "Fairy Stories and Nursery Rhymes Told in Music." Miss Dawson lives at 152 East End ave., New York city.

An *Outline History for Graded and District Schools*, by Ellwood Wadsworth Kemp, of the Indiana State Normal school, has recently appeared from the press of Ginn & Company. This book is unique among school texts in that it presents a systematic course of general history adapted to children in the first eight grades of the grammar school.

It covers Oriental, Greek, Roman, Me-

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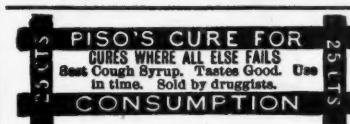
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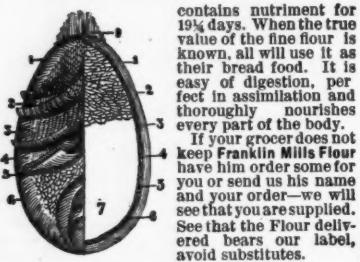
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mens. The current number is particularly strong in its fiction.

The twenty-ninth volume of *The Arena* begins with the January number. It opens with a symposium on "The Great Coal Strike," discussed from different standpoints. The contributors are Prof. Frank Parsons, the Hon. Geo. Fred. Williams, Eltwood Pomeroy, M.A., Bolton Hall, and Ernest H. Crosby. "The Preacher as a Leader of Men" is considered by the Rev. Otto L. Dreys. "Fundamental Fraternal Movements of the Present" is the title of Editor Flower's concluding paper on "The Divine Quest." Rebecca J. Taylor has a timely article on "The Disposition of the Philippine Islands." In "A Unique Labor Experiment," Leopold Katscher, of Budapest, describes the great Zeiss institution at Jena. "Labor and the Trusts" is a suggestive paper by E. S. Wicklin, and "Primary Election Reform" is discussed by Edward Insley. (25 cents a copy, or \$2.50 a year. The Alliance Publishing Company, Fifth avenue, New York.)

C. A. Bryce, M.D., editor of the Southern Clinic, in writing of la grippe complaints, says: I have found much benefit from the use of antikamnia tablets in the fever and muscular painfulness accompanying grip. A dozen five-grain tablets should always be kept about the house. Druggists speak well of them and so far as our experience goes, we can indorse the above.—Southwestern Medical Journal.

It is a well settled fact that the increased demand for copper in the arts will make copper mining exceedingly profitable. Probably the richest man in the world is Senator W. A. Clark whose millions were made in copper mining.

One of the richest mines in the world is located at the Olalla on the line of the great Canadian transcontinental R. R.; it is also reached by a branch of the Great Northern R. R. Having visited the offices of the Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company we are prepared to say that the testimony of those who have been to the mines is that they contain an apparently exhaustless body of ore. Among these visitors are Senator H. C. Royce, of Vermont; Robert Gaede, Paterson; W. J. Brewer, New York; J. H. Acton, Chicago, all well known men.

There is no question about the vast quantities of copper; the need now is of money to smelt it; to obtain this the company offer a limited amount of stock at half price. We invite careful attention to their announcement. They do not ask for your money, but that you should investigate; write for information.

### Information Bureaus.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, is causing to be established what he terms information bureaus. One will be at each general agency of that road. A book has been prepared at great expense of time and money containing the names of all the best hotels at the Eastern resorts. Many of them are represented by pictures of the buildings and grounds. Opposite each there is written the number of rooms the hotel contains, the rates charged by the day and week for one person or more. There is absolutely nothing any person could desire to know about these hotels but is given in this book. Another book is being prepared, covering the New England resorts, to be gotten up in the same thorough manner. The New York Central is the first to undertake this work, but it is more than probable that it will be followed by other roads.

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